The Bombay Gazette

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ... ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 10,466—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1882. [With Supplement.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY,
L. THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th „
— MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class..	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class..	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd Sept.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th „

Return Tickets are now issued:—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	6·

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

[illegible]Children under 3 years, free of charge. [illegible]ildren not above 10 years, half fare. [illegible] heavy Baggage will be delivered in LON[illegible] CHARGE to the extent allowed in the [illegible] Luggage will be charged for at [illegible]ained from the Agent. [illegible] 1st Class Steamers will leave [illegible]GAPOR[illegible] [illegible]INA, on Fri[illegible] 1st [illegible] October, 1882. The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From	Class	Calais Route. R	Brighton Route R
From Genoa.	I	95	80
„	II do.	70	58
From Naples.	I do.	145	130
„	II do.	105	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KHALIF, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible sheds at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Khalif.

Bombay, 19th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been done this last month, a steady increase taking place in the consumption. An interesting and important trial of Australian Claret took place at the Scott's Hotel, where a company of experts and others met for the purpose of comparing them with the best French Claret. The Wines were those usually sold at the hotel, and after carefully comparing them it was found that over TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE, which is sold at one-third of the price of the French Wine. We should mention that the judges did not know until after the trial which was Australian and which French, though the latter was the best that could be had and the Australian Caldwell & Co.'s No. 1 Claret.—*Australasian Trade Review*, April 12, 1882.

The above excellent Wine is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled	Rs. 18 per doz. qrts.
Australian Bottled	Rs. 20 do. do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 22nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September, 1882.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES with detailed working drawings of a combined building, containing a TOWN HALL, KOTWALI, CLOCK TOWER, &c., to be erected at Multan at a cost not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand, will be received by the President, Municipal Committee, Multan, up to the 31st December next.

A premium of rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty will be awarded for the selected design, including complete estimate, specification and working drawings, such detailed design becoming the property of the Municipality.

Each competitor should affix either a crest or motto to each drawing, estimate, specification and letter forwarding the same, and also enclose a similar crest or motto with his initials, surname and address legibly written under a separate envelope duly sealed.

The general features of the design should be in harmony with the surrounding architecture, and especially with that of Rukn Alam's Tomb, which will form a back ground to the tower. A plan of the proposed site, together with a photograph of the tomb, will be furnished to intending competitors on payment of a fee of five rupees.

The building is to be double storied and should provide the accommodation noted hereafter, and as near the dimension specified as the design may permit.

LOWER STOREY—	
For Police Inspector one room	20' by 10'
Do. another	14 by 10
For Deputy Inspector one room	14 by 10
Do. another	10 by 10
3 Sergeants' quarters	10 by 10 each.
1 Office Room	20 by 20
1 Record Room	10 by 10
1 Howalat (male)	24 by 10
Do. (female)	12 by 10
1 Malkhana	10 by 10
Quarters for 30 constables allowing each 150' by 10' or 75' by 20'	5 by 10
UPPER STOREY—	
Committee Room or Hall	65' by 25'
Committee Office Room	20 by 20
Honorary Magistrate's Court Room	40 by 20
Do. Withdrawing Room	20 by 20
OUT OFFICES—	
4 Cook houses	14 by 10'
2 Stables	10 by 10 (or 20 by 10)

As regards the Clock Tower the following requirements are to be complied with, viz.:—

I	Height from ground level to centre of dial	50'
II	Height from clock room floor to bell	20'
III	Clear fall for weight	30'
IV	Dimensions of clock room not less than	8' by 8'
V	Floor of clock below centre of dial	3' 8"

N.B.—Floor must be solidly supported. The diameter of clock dial is 5 feet and the weight of the bell 4 cwts.

E. O'BRIEN, President,
Municipal Committee.

Multan, the 19th August, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permittin

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, on 24th September, 1882, at 10 a.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st September, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.
BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......	Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash......	30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh tia[illegible] [illegible] a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA. and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins........Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins........ „	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash,	Rs. 7-12
Pints „ „	5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
RETURN
OF
WASH NORTON'S
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS,
After an absense of three years,
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING,
MONDAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1882.
See future announcements.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for PAINTING POLES and BRACKETS belonging to Bombay Telephone Company, with silicate paint. Particulars can be obtained at the offices of the company.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1882.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATION for the occupation of PLOTS of GROUND at the Colaba Cotton Green, during the ensuing fair season.

Particulars regarding rent, &c., can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 21st September, 1882.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE is desirous of UNDERTAKING the CHARGE of CHILDREN, whose parents wish to leave them under maternal care in England. If locality were an object she could remove from her present place of residence to seaside, or otherwise to suit the wishes of the parents. Further full particulars and references by letter.

Address— Mrs. GOODWIN,
Care of General Smyth, C.B.,
CHARLCOMBE VILLA,
LANSDOWN,
BATH.

No agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE MEETING of the CORPORATION, originally called for the 28th July and further adjourned on the 15th inst., will be held here on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. The ADJOURNED MEETING originally called for the 8th inst. wil be held here at 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, 22nd idem.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 21st September, 1882.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of October next is APPOINTED for a FURTHER HEARING in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petitions for the purpose of declaring a first dividend.—Dated this 20th day of September, 1882.

Re SHAMJI VIRJI and UDHAVJI NATHU (dead), of 6 per cent.

Re CAWASJI CUVARJI BHABHA, of 30 per cent., in this estate of both Insolvencies.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's office, Fort, Bombay, this 21st day of September, 1882

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS & NEWSAGENTS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Aids to Psychological Medicine; by L. S. F. Winstow	0	10
Banquet of Wit; by James Gray	3	4
Captain Cooke's Voyages	0	6
Cetewayo, Ex-king of the Zulus; by R. W. M.	0	10
Cruikshank at Home	0	6
Dr. Livingstone, His Life and Adventures	0	6
From the Deck of a Yatch; by Mrs. S. Clarke.	2	4
Heart's Problem; by C. Gibbon	2	4
Mrs. Brown on Cetewayo; by A. Sketchley	0	10
My Sister's Keeper; by L. M. Lane	2	4
New Ireland; by A. W. Sullivan	0	10
Overbe; by J. B. Atkinson (The Great Artists).	2	4
Phiz; by Fred. G. Kilton	0	10
Pocketbook Dictionary of the English Language; by J. H. Murray	0	6
School Course on Heat; by W. Larden, M. A.	3	4
Secrets of the Dead Letter Office; by B. Hemyng	0	10
Strange Career of Thos. Gander; by C.H. Ross	0	10
Three Lieutenants; by W. H. G. Kingston	2	4
William Pitt; by L. Sergeant	1	8
Climate and Fevers of India; by Sir J. Fayrer.	7	8
Concepts of Modern Physics; by J. B. Stalls (International Scientific Series)	3	4
Constance Herbert; by G. E. Jewsbury	1	4
Day of Fate; by Rev. E. P. Roe	1	4
Fan-kwae at Canton before Treaty Days, 1825-44; by An Old Resident	3	4
First Twenty Years of Australia; by J. Bonwick	3	4
Foreign Freaks of Five Friends; by C. A. Jones	3	12
Hawksview; by H. Lee	1	4
Highlands of India; by D. J. F. Newall	13	4
John Bull's Family Affairs	0	6
Mainstone's House-keeper; by E. Meteyard	1	4
Mysteries of Udolpho; by Mrs. Radcliffe	1	4
New Girl; by M. E. Gellie	2	4
Odd or Even? by Mrs. Whitney	1	4
Life After Death from the German of Gustav Theodor Fechner; by Hugo Wernekke	1	8
Romance of the Forest; by Mrs. Radcliffe	1	4
Social Equality; by W. H. Mallock	3	12
Adventures in Africa; by W. H. G. Kingston.	1	4
Happy Man; by S. Lover	0	10
Joseph's Coat; by D. C. Murray	2	4
Laws Relating to Medical Men; by J. Greenwood	3	4
London Journal. Vol. LXXV	3	0
Memoir of Daniel Macmillan; by T. Hughes	3	0
Money; by Lord Lytton	0	10
My Mother Diamonds; by M. J. Greer	2	4
Old Colonials; by A. J. Boyd	1	4
Revolt of Man; by W. Besant	2	4
Struggles and Triumphs; or, Recollections of P. T. Barnum	1	4
Talks about Science; by T. Dunman	2	4
Therapeutical Remembrancer; by J. Mayne	2	4
Three Commanders; by W. H. G. Kingston	2	4
Tom Singleton; by W. W. F. Syme	1	4
Two Pretty Girls; by M. A. Lewis	1	4
Young Ladies' Journal, vol. XIX.	4	12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Le Capitaine Morius; by P. Sauniere	2	0
Le Mari de la Florentine; by C. Merouvel	2	0
Les Suites D'un Duel; by F. du Boisgobey	2	0
Rouget et Noiraud; by G. De La Landelle	2	0
Rosa Valentin; by H. Cauvain	2	4
La Fantaisie de Camilie; by R. Halt	2	0
La Jeunesse d'un Desespere; by H. Riviere	2	4
L'Aventure d'une Fille; by J. Mary	2	0
L'Honneur Du Nom; by E. De Coetlogon	2	0
Les Caprices de L'Amour; by C. Dolfus	2	4
Les Deux Maitresses: by C. Merovel	2	0
Les Revoltes de Simone; by A. Mouezy	2	0
Souvenirs de Berenice; by C. De Chandeneux.	2	0
Yette Histoire d'une Jeune Creole; by T. Bentzon	2	0

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY: Meadow-street. POONA: East-street.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB.
WHITE ROSE.
FORGET-ME-NOT.
YLANG YLANG.
OPOPONAX.
JASMIN.
KISS-ME-QUICK.
FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.
Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLE'S MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.
Cheroot or Havanna-shaped, a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH, Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
17	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis...	9	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine			
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune...	10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
21	0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	...from the Bordeaux District.	12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	16	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Circular Air-cushions.	Circular Air-pillows.
Oblong do.	Oblong do.
Head Ice-bags.	Spinal Ice-bags.

Hot-water Bags.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

HELMETS! HELMETS!! HELMETS!!!
THORPE AND CO.

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Rs.	as.
Hawkes' New Regulation Helmets, best quality, covered White Doe	18	0
Elwood's Cork on Felt Helmets, covered White Drill, best quality	13	8
Infantry Spikes and Chains	12	0
Spike and Chain for Cavalry	15	0
Elwood's Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, wide Brims: a splendid protection	13	8
Elwood's Hunting covered Tan Flax, Leather Bound, wide Brim, a useful District Hat..	13	8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmets, well ventilated, and very light	10	8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmet, new patent Air-chamber, Double Felt throughout, with outside Turban and patent inner Band, easy fitting	17	8
Elwood's Drab Melton, with wide Brims, very light	9	8
Dr. Tuson's Helmet, Drab Felt, Double throughout: a splendid protection	16	0

LADIES' HELMETS.

Elwood's Drab Felt Helmets, with Turban outside: a splendid protection, very light and pretty shape	10	8
Ladies' Canton, similar to Melton	10	8
Ladies' Drab Melton: a splendid Sun Hat for early morning wear	9	8
Ladies' Felt Hat, Round Crowns, latest shapes, fawn, drab, blue and black	10	8

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Asbestos Roofing with fire-proof Coating at	Rs. 13 0	per 100 sq. ft.
Do. Brown Roof Paint	Rs. 3 4	per gallon.
Do. Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red Roof Paints	Rs. 4 0	per gallon.
Do. Mill Board	Rs. 0 14	per lb.
Do. Rope Packing	Rs. 1 12	per lb.
Do. Wick	Rs. 2 0	per lb.

WARDEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR H. W. JOHNS MAFY & CO.—NEW YORK.
35, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited.
BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs. 5-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders.*

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A. B. ANTRAM, Esquire, Manager in India, 104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

PELLY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 2,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER to the Company's Specifications in square logs to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 400 tons per month commencing from 1st February, 1883.

The specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the storekeeper's office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper.

Rs. 10,000 will be required as security. One half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st September, 1882.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder, Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cock-roaches, entirely got rid of. Tins with full directions As. 12, Re. 1-6 and Re. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

A VOLATILE LIQUID SPICE for the production of CLARET CUP, CHAMPAGNE CUP, and other aromatic drinks. Obviates the dangerous use of crude spices and herbs, and imparts a bouquet which cannot be surpassed.

Phial, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INDIA-RUBBER, ELASTIC AND WATERPROOF GOODS.

Ladies' Elastic Belts, in a great variety of patterns.
Air Cushions and Pillows, for invalids or travellers.
Air Beds with inflating Bellows
Elastic Silk Stockings, Ank[illegible], Knee, Thigh, and Wrist-pieces.
Pure India-rubber Bandage.
Enema Apparatuses, in various patterns.
India-rubber Tubing, of various thicknesses.
Invalids' Feeding Tubes.
India-rubber Ice Bags.
India-rubber Hot-water Bottles.
India-rubber Teats
Waterproof Bed Sheeting.
India-rubber Urinals, latest patterns.
And other goods of similar material for Surgical. Sick-room, Chemical, and Domestic purposes.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MACHINES SOLD as 'Singer's System' are worthless imitations of our make. Gold and silver are always counterfeited. Beware of such. Buy only the GENUINE SINGER from their only office in Bombay, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

RIDING HORSES for SALE at the Bombay Livery Stables Company (Ld.), Byculla.

JUST ARRIVED, a small consignment of LORD'S SAFES.—KIDDLE BROTHERS, 23, Meadow-street.

FRESH GRUYERE CHEESE just received, very delic[illegible], sold on cut at BARTON & Co., GENERAL and WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

IN the ORIENT for September is begun "The Bustan" and "Stray C[illegible]apters from Indian History," by Capt. J. S. King. Office, [illegible] Gowalia Tank-road.

WANTED, for a first class RESTAURAN[illegible]T to be opened on the 1st October, a thorough good COO[illegible]K. None other need apply, Address RESTAURANT, care of this paper.

TO LET, a PORTION of an OFFICE lately vacated by Messrs. Macaulay and Co. Also other offices and two residences in the same building. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WANTED, NATIVE EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANTS for a Mercantile firm at RANGOON. 2 knowing English and Guzarati accounts, and 2 Guzarati only. Good salary. Apply MIA CASSUM IBHRAHIMJEE MOORAD, No. 21, Dawood Kazee-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at NOOR MAHOMED'S Shop, 31, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 22, Apollo-street. HOT TIFFINS, 8 as. Also Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, Spirits, &c.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
THROUGH BOOKING OF PASSENGERS AND PARCELS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Parcels weighing not more than one hundred pounds and Passengers will be booked through between all stations. A Ferry will be established on the RIVER POORNA, situated between NOWSAREE and MAROLI STATIONS. HORSES, CATTLE, and GOODS CANNOT be BOOKED beyond NOWSAREE from south and MAROLI from north at present.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th Sept., 1882.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

IN anticipation of a TEMPORARY BRIDGE being ERECTED over the POORNA RIVER, situated between Nowsaree and Maroli Stations in about ten days, Goods Traffic of every description, not of a perishable nature, will, for the convenience of the public, be received on and after MONDAY next, the 25th instant, and be loaded upon waggons ready to be passed over the Bridge when finished.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1882.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
GOODS TRAFFIC TO NORTHERN INDIA.

AS the booking of Goods Traffic over the B. B. and C. I. Railway *via* SABARMATI to RAJPUTANA, the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, and the PUNJAB is SUSPENDED for the present, the public are informed that the route over the G. I. P. Railway as far as KHUNDWA and thence over the R. M. RAILWAY *via* AJMERE is available at SLIGHTLY ENHANCED RATES.

J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

THE AKOLA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, at No. 31, Meadow-street, at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 27th September, to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the directors' report and audited statement of accounts made up to 31st July, 1882.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To elect directors in place of Mr. D. H. Glade and Mr. J. M. Drennan who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 22nd day of September, 1882, at 3 p.m. (local time), for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 22nd September, both days inclusive.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1882, at half-past 3 p.m. (local time) to pass the following special resolutions:—

1. That clause 7 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

"Messrs. Sundarrow Raghunath and Co. shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and their remuneration as such secretaries and treasurers shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that no shareholder in the Company being a partner in the said firm of Sunderrow Raghunath and Co. shall by reason only of his being such partner be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company."

2. That article 11 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the letters "Rupees Ten," and substituting therefor "Rupees Fifteen."

By order of the Board of Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, Sept. 9, 1882.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests, for the season 1882-83, which is estimated at

IN BELGAUM:—	
Khanapur Taluka	3,300
Belgaum Taluka	1,200
Total	4,500 khandis of 560 lbs. each.
IN KANARA:—	
N. D. of Kanara	2,240
C. D. of Kanara	160
S. D. of Kanara	1,500
Total	3,9[illegible]0 khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the Depots on the road [illegible]sides in the forests or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1882.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, Sept. 6, 1882.

"MAGIC IS THE WORD."
SMELLS VANISH.
CURES
ALL AND EVERY KIND OF
SKIN DISEASE IN MAN OR ANIMALS,
MANGE,
BARSATI THRUSH,
DISEASED FROGS (IN HORSES),
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.
NO STABLE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TO BE HAD:
BOMBAY:—TREACHER & CO; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FERNANDES & CO.; and B. S. MADON & CO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

AN EXHIBITION of RAW PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES will be held in JANUARY and FEBRUARY, 1883, at JEYPORE, Rajputana,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE,
AND
COLONEL [illegible] WALTER,
[illegible]r-General, Rajputana.
Officiating Agent to the Govern[illegible]

2. PRIZES to the value of Rs. 5,0[illegible] will be given by H. H. the Maharaja. Certificates will [illegible]lso be awarded. The prizes will be open to exhibitors in all c[illegible]lasses from:— [illegible]tates and Rajputana, Central India, the Cis-Sutlej S[illegible] Divisions of the Punjab, and the Divisions under th[illegible] Commissioners of Agra, Ajmere and Delhi.

Prizes in the following classes will be open to all India:—

ENAMEL.
GOLD AND SILVER LACE.
BROCADES.
BOOK-BINDING.
KUFT & TAHNISHANWORK.
LACQUERED WORK.

3. Postal and Railway charges will be paid one way only, that is, to Jeypore. Insurance fees will also be paid on all parcels of Jewellery.

4. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to receive or reject all proposed exhibits.

5. Notices of intention to exhibit and probable number and character of articles it is proposed to send should be forwarded before NOVEMBER 1st, 1882

To the HONORARY SECRETARY,
Exhibition Committee,
Jeypore,

to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Blank Forms of lists of exhibits, lists of classes in which prizes will be given, and other papers will be sent on application.

6. Exhibits will be received (except in special cases when the time may be extended to December 15) to November 15, 1882.

7. The Committee will do their best to ensu[illegible] the safety of exhibits, but cannot be responsible for los[illegible] breakage. Valuable articles must be insured.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

IN the matter of actual business we have not had much more doing to-day than for some time past, although the tenor of private advices from home has been, if anything indicative, of a more active state of things in the more immediate future. As yet inquiries for produce do not lead to more than an exchange of quotations, but there is at least the inquiry apparent which was previously wanting.

Consols in London yesterday were ⅛ higher at 99⅞, but French Rentes were unchanged at 115¾, and no movement has taken place in Indian Loans, either sterling or rupee. In Indian exchange bank shares we note an advance of £2 in Orientals and 101 in Hongkong and Shanghai, others being unaltered.

In the General Produce markets the only movements are in Rapeseed, which for Calcutta descriptions are partially 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher. Wheat, according to private advices, is still very depressed.

Copper is quoted at an advance of 10s. per ton.

Cotton in Liverpool continues dull, the sales yesterday being only estimated at 8,000 bales, of which but 1,000 were Surats. A decline of 1-16d. is noted in ready Mid-Uplands, but other quotations are all unchanged. In New York the the price of ready Mid-Uplands has receded from 12½ to 12 7-16 cents., whilst November shipment is 4 points higher at 11·34 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date gives the following comparisons :—

	1882	1881	1880
Wednesday's receipts..	13,000	16,000	18,000
Five days' do ...	47,000	68,000	85,000
Since 1st September ..	130,000	247,000	269,000

EXCHANGE.—The result of yesterday's biddings for Council drafts in London is pretty much what was expected on this side. The Government minimum is still maintained at 1s. 8d. per rupee, and out of the 25 lakhs offered only 1½ lakhs have been taken up. Reuter adds that the amount sold up to Tuesday evening was Rs. 2,20,000, which presumably is in addition to yesterday's biddings, but be that as it may, it is evident that for the time being 1s. 8d. is considerably above the natural trade value of the rupee, and although we may not go much lower than we are we cannot look for any important improvement for some time to come. Silver is still quoted in London at 51⅞d. per oz., and at this level is evidently a more favourable means of remittance than Councils, as shipments are advised of £1,10,000 for this port in addition to £10,000 in gold.

The market here to-day has again ruled very steady. To begin with only one bank was a buyer of 3 months' credits at 1s. 8 5-16d., but later in the day another Bank quoted the same figure. In the meantime bank paper has remained unchanged, but there have been few buyers, the large transactions yesterday in demand at 1s. 8d. and telegraphic at 1s. 7 31-32d., forward-having apparently filled up current requirements. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2·14½	

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been distinctly weak during the day with some pressure to sell, but so far as we can hear, very little business has resulted. Fours have receded to par and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 107, but even at these figures there is no symptom of speculative buying and the probability is we shall now see a very quiet iinterval until the new loan is brought out.

SHARES have been fairly firm during the day. Banks are unaltered. Colaba shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 845. Press Companies keep very firm New Indian are Rs. 2½. Mofussils Rs. 5, Berars Rs. 10, and Fort Press Rs. 75 higher. For Spinning and Weaving Companies there is a better inquiry. All round we quote an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share on quotations before the holidays, and even at this improvement there are more buyers than sellers.

COTTON keeps very stagnant on the spot. Present stocks are too limited and inferior in quality to admit of business for export and in new crop we have not heard of a single transaction so far worthy of quoting. There are sellers, but not at prices [illegible] would admit of business against Liverpool [illegible] the "bears" are already disposed to [illegible] at ¼d. per lb. under the spot [illegible] market. The present [illegible] inferior in quality [illegible] to make [illegible] railways [illegible] ready [illegible] terers decline [illegible]

PIECE-GOODS are [illegible] a better inquiry when [illegible] through booking which will [illegible] course of another day or two.

COALS remain unaltered. A strike in [illegible] Wales is reported to be [illegible] a certainty and first importers are quite out of the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675 nl.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	1[illegible]2
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	845
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	235xd.

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,225
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,240
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	465xd.
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	103
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,145
Dholleria P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	165
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,280
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,825
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	535 xd.
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	590
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	400
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	245
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	50[illegible]
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		50	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	70	..	109
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	550xd
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	715
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	48
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	930
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	720
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	830xd
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	520
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	725xd
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,065
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	200
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,010
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	150 p. s.	2,200
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. [illegible]	845
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8[illegible]	1,360
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	230
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	[illegible]300
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	[illegible]0
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	8[illegible]
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	675
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	297½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,290
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	50	975
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs.20	565xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	745
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 45	900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Recta, 11,912 tons, Captain Alex. Ross, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Delhi, 1,293 tons, Captain W. Morr, put back from sea, owing to pipes in the engine-room being leakey.

THE steamer Athens, 1,030 tons, Captain W. Dwyer, arrived in harbour an the 20th instant from Cardiff (21st Aug.), with a cargo of 2346 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain G. Brown, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. Mr. Zeigler, Mr. E. S. Pemberton, one native officer, Mr. Pearson, and 34 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain W. C. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China mail, general cargo; and the following passengers :—From Hongkong :—Mrs. Fitzmaurice. From Melbourne.—Col. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Cloete and three children, and Mr. F. D. Pearson. From Sydney.—Mr. W. Farmer. From Colombo.—Mr. McClellan, and Mrs. Tayler. From Singapore.—Mrs. McGregor. Mr. and Mrs. Ismail and six children, Hajee Nazem Farab Soloman and two women, and Essa Hajee Cussum.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
20	Athens (s)	Dwyer	Cardiff, Aug. 21.
21	Khiva (s)	Harris	Suez, Sept. 7.
	Thibet (s)	Thompson	Shanghai, Aug. 26.
	Delhi (s)	Marr	Put back from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
21	Recta (s)	Ross	Calcutta.
	Malda (s)	Brown	Calcutta.

The steamer Ancona, to Australia, &c, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
17	D. Buckingham (s)	Turnner	Colombo, Sept. 11.
	Rebecca (s)	Coyford	Reunion, Aug. 29.
	Pernambuco (s)	Evans	Singapore, Sept. 7.
	Battle Abbey	Banks	Liverpool, June 11.
	Astronomer	Day	Liverpool, May 14.
	Udston	Hampshire	London, June 5.
	Elvira	Watson	Port Natal, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.—Steamer Commilla, Busheer and Marlborough

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 2 Dryad, H. M.'s ss. Hext, from Muscat.
Aug. 23 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Berberah.
28 Viola, ss, Stephens, from Cardiff.
29 Ettorefloramosca It. Corvet, Caramagna, from [Assab.
31 Joseph Ferens, ss, Burnup, from Cardiff.
31 Escombrera, ss, Petitville, from Cardiff.
Sept. 1 Harrier, H. M.'s ss, Wilcox, from Red Sea.
3 Langshaw, ss, Hunter, from Cardiff.
4 Zwalew Dutch, ss, Dyker, from Olissingn.
5 Lady Langdon, ss, Corner, from Suez.
5 Mirzapore, ss, Perrins, from Bombay.
5 Forbin F. Corvette, ss, Gourdan, from Suez.
5 Flintshire, ss, Courtney, from Hongkong.
5 Yoxford, ss, Meadows, from Samarang.
5 Rothesay, ss, Macmahon, from Calcutta.
6 Zuid Holland, ss, Sikemier, from Batavia.
6 Merton Hall H. T., ss, Verill, from Suez.
7 Oriental, ss, Britten, from Zanzibar.
7 Kasi, ss, Edwards, from Sea.
7 Malda H. T. ss, Brown, from Suez.
7 Kaiceteur, ss, Hosker, from London.
7 Arka F. G. Boat, ss, Shavket, from Hodeida.
7 Peterde Grosse, ss, Schroeck, from Cronstdt.
7 Zambesi H. T. ss, Moule, from Suez.
7 Goorkha H. T. ss, Sharp, from Calcutta.
7 Venetia, ss, Daniell, from Venice.
8 Teheran, ss, Loggin, from London.
8 China, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
8 Radnorshire, ss, Davies, from Yokohama.
8 Hypatia, ss, Malloney, from Cardiff.
8 Sirdahna H. T. ss, Brown, from Bombay.
8 Asia H. T. ss, Morris, from Madras.
8 Hartlepools, ss, Parker, from Cardiff,
9 Giava, ss, Cruciani, from Batavia.
9 Northern H. T. ss, Watson, from Suez.
9 Bellerophon, ss, Freeman, from Hongkong.
9 Benalder, ss, Harvie, from Shanghai.
9 Damahanoor, ss, Hussan, from Suez.
10 Hispania, ss, Russell, from Jeddah.
10 Calipso, ss, Goodman, from Jeddah.
10 California, ss, Young, from Calcutta.
11 Orion, ss, Riley, from Calcutta.
11 Abissinia, ss, Gavino, from Genova.
11 Chupra H. T. Seaward, from Madras.
11 Maharaja H. T. ss, McConnell, from Bombay.
11 Benarty, ss, Le. Boutillier, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

5 Lady Longdon, ss, Cornor, to Galle.
5 Mirzapore, ss, Perrins, to London.
6 Flintshire, ss, Courtney, to Havre.
6 Yoxford, ss, Meadows, to Port Said F. O.
6 Rothesay, ss, Macmahon, to London.
7 Escombrera, ss, Petitville, to Persian Gulf.
7 Zuid Holland, ss, Sikemier, to Rotterdam.
7 Merton Hall H. T. Verill, to Bombay.
7 Venetia, ss, Daniell, to Bombay.
8 Viola, ss, Stephens, to Bombay.
8 Malda H. T. Brown, to Bombay.
8 Zambesi H. T. ss, Moule, to Bombay.
8 Teheran, ss, Loggin, to Calcutta.
8 China, ss, Dodero, to Genova.
8 Radnorshire, ss, Dyvies, to London.
8 Sirdahna H. T. Brown, to Egypt.
9 Zwalew Dutch, ss, Dyker, to Batavia.
9 Forbin F. Corvette, ss, Gourdan, to Suez.
9 Oriental, ss, Britten, to Bombay.
9 Peterde Grosse, ss, Schroeck, to Vladivostok.
9 Bellerophon, ss, Freeman, to London.
9 Benalder, ss, Harvie, to London.
10 Joseph Ferens, ss, Burnup, to Calcutta.
10 Goorkha H. T. ss, Sharp, to London.
10 Giava, ss, Cruciani, to Genova.
11 Arka, F. G. Boat, Shavket, to Persian Gulf.
11 Asia H. T. ss, Morris, to Egypt.
11 California, ss, Young, to London.
11 Orion, ss, Riley, to London.
11 Abissinia, ss, Gavino, to Bombay.
11 Chupra H. T. ss, Seaward, to Egypt.
11 Maharaja H. T. ss, Mc. Connell, to Egypt.
12 Calipso, ss, Goodman, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dryad, H. M.'s ss, Hext, from Muscat.
Ettorefloramosca It. Corvet, Caramagna, from [Assab.
Harrier H. M.'s Wilcox, from Red Sea.
Langshaw, ss, Hunter, from Cardiff.
Kasi ss, Edwards, from Sea.
Kaiceteur, ss, Hosker, from London.
Hypatia, ss, Malloney, from Cardiff.
Hartlepools, ss, Parker, from Cardiff.
Northern H. T. Watson from Suez.
Damahanoor, ss, Hussan, from Suez.
Hispania, ss, Russell, from Jeddah.
Benearty, ss, Le. Boutillier, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—100 barrels beer, Framjee Sands and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Adirondack (s)—10 cases eau-de-cologne, A. K. Surufally.

Khalif (s)—10 bags corks, M. Lookmanjee.

Speke Hall (s)—5 casks brasswire, Owen and Okell; 1,004 bundles steel hoops, Premjee Ookerda; 15 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 50 cases copper sheets, Wallace and Co; 923 bundles hoop iron, Megjee Oomersey; 250 bundles sheet iron, Cullianjee Ookarda; 23 packages papers, S. A. S. Dawood, 51 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible] (s)—100 cases old tom, Jamestjee Nowrojee.

[illegible]—1 hogshead brandy, Green and Read.

[illegible] (s)—10 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

[illegible]—8 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

[illegible] (s)—10 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and [illegible]

[illegible]—52 boxes bar silver (Rs. 180,150) and 1 box gold [illegible] (Rs. 60,220), The C. M. Bank.

[illegible] (s)—50 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

[illegible]—cases brandy, E. R. Mody and Co.

[illegible]—1 hogshead brandy, Eduljee Cowasjee Dalal;

[illegible] (s)—10 cases brandy, E. R. Mody and Co; 5 [illegible] brandy, D. R. Dady and Co; 51 cases gin, [illegible]njee Dorabjee.

Agra (s)—20 bales straw boards, 2 cases types, [illegible] packages printing press and 6 cases printed books and binding cloth, Bhicoo Sazba and [illegible] cases printing ink, Abdoolally Essoofbhoy; 22 cases medicines other sorts, Heerjee Moolji and Co; 10 cases codliver oil, Aba Hajee Fakir Mahamed; 8 cases papers, A. Meya Saheb Surpfally; 5 cases cochineal, Mohunlall Damodur; 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum.

FROM NEW YORK.

F. Stafford—24 cases kerosine oil, Ralli Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—160 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchund; 52 bales rags, Mooljee Anundjee; 226 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co; 57 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 101 bales cotton, Bonodiram Balchund; 116 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 5,600 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

Hispania (s)—200 bales cotton waste, Dewchund Ramjee; 25 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 3 bales rags and 40 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 14 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 40 bales wool, Runchordass Morarjee; 64 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Agra (s)—57 bales jute, Dossa Mooljee; 8¾ cwts fishmaws, Bhimjee Sajun; 132 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 60 cwts cloves stems, Ludhabhoy Tarmahomed; 122 cwts cloves stems, Datardina Mowjee; 99 cwts cloves stems, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 126 cwts cloves stems, Dewraz Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Mahamed Allana; 26½ cwts horns, Ebram Joosub; 24 bales hides and skins, Esmall Peerdina; 2 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Fazul; 10 bales skins, Khimjee Veerbhan; 5 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy; 5 bales skins, Baboolbhoy Boga; 5 bales hides, Goolamally Sallabhoy; 11 bales hides, Hajee Allarakhia Nathoo; 20 bales carpets, Pragjee Heerjee.

FOR MALTA.

Cemeo (s)—1,500 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Tuscany (s)—1,500 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,999½ cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,800 cwts rapeseed, Tickell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Abissinia (s)—28 barrels castor oil, Rubattino and Co; 600 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Hispania (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abissinia (s)—1,600 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda (s)—300 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior (s)—31½ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 3 cases peacock feathers, Fezerally Moosabhoy; 2 cases peacock feathers, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 50 bales twist, Parell S. and W. Co; 25 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 18 bales twist, Tata and Co; 27 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 178 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Jusraj Chetram; 17 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 24 chests opium, N. J. Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior (s)—34 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 45 chests opium, E. J. Abrahim; 6 chests opium, Guneshdass Kishnajee; 16 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 40 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon, 161 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Ruttonsey Damjee, deceased.

7-82—Macfarlane and E.—Heerbai widow vs Sha Vussonjee Shamjee—In person.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased, Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs Hormusjee Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia—Cleveland, L. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

322-82—In person, a pauper—Esmail Sallay Mahomed vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Hussin, &c—Hore C. and B.

Long Causes.

123-81—Tobin and R—C. H. Reynolds and another vs Devjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.

236-82—Craigie, L. and O—L. A. Wallace and others vs Nanabhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

248-82—Payne and G.—S. G. Sigg-Sulzer vs Nursey Natha Hore C. and B.

262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Vulubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and another—Muljee and B., M. M. Munshi, and Tyabjee and D.

439-81—Skipsey and W.—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others—Tyabjee and D.

41-82—M. H. Khan, (for paupers)—Fatmabai and another vs Ratanjee Naikin—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-82—Crawford and B.—Charles Palmer and others vs Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce and others—Tobin and R; and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.

431-81—Payne and G.—Hajiani Hajrabai vs L. W. G. Rivett Carnac—Tobin and R.

447-81—M. H Khan—Dewabai vs Meya Kassam Bhikoo—In person.

455-81—Smith and F.—Morarjee Dewjee vs Jamsetjee Bezunjee Choksi—Payne and G.

98-80—Pestonjee K.—C. A. Turner vs Mahunla Tokersey Nanu and H.

184-82—Tyabjee and D.—Nowrojee Beramjee Shroff vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Boga—Pestonjee K.

449-80—R. M. Sayani, for pauper—Damodhur Ramchunder Pandit alias Aba Saheb vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranade—Muljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Crocker, Brigade-Surg., on leave, from Hingolee.

Yates, Major, 28th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Burness, Surg., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Trollope, Captain and Adjt., R. A., on duty, from Nusserabad.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Cherry, Lieut.-Col., 4th Madras Cavalry, on leave, from—

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, September 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Sind V. R. Corps.—Serj. J. Tate to be Lieut.

The services of Lieut. M. E. Archdale, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt. are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept.

Major F. S. Hore, of the B. V. R. Corps, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months from 16th instant.

Sind V. R. Corps.—Capt. W. A. Wetherall is permitted to resign the appointment of Adjt. at his own request.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to H. M's. approval:—

Brig.-Surg. L. S. Bruce to be Dy. Surg.-Gen., vice Dy., Surg.-Gen. W. J. Moore, C. I. E., whose tenure of office expired on the 14th inst.

Surg.-Major C. McDowall to be Brig. Surg., vice Brig.-Surg. L. S. Bruce.

Lient. H. E. C. Way, 2nd Bn., East Yorkshire Regt.. is appointed a Probr. for the B. S. C., from 25 August.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev. G. Gothard, B. A., Joint Chaplain of Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, from 1st July to 1st Oct.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C., JUDDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, Jndge of H. M's. High Court of Judicature at Bombvy, is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty-four days from 20th Nov.

Mr. E. Lawrence, C. S., Acting Second Asst. Pol. Resident, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months from 19th instant.

With reference to Govt. Notifin. of the 14th ultimo, the following officers received charge of their resipective appointments on the afternoon of the 5th. inst :—

Lieut-Col. A. M. Phillips, Acting Pol. Agent, Kathiawar.

Major E. V. Stace, Acting First Asst. Pol. Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Acting Second Asst. Pol. Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. F. H. Warden, Acting Third Asst. P. Agent, Kathiawar.

Major G. E. Hancock, Acting Fourth Asst. Pol. Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Azam Raghavendra Pandurang Bengeri, B. A., Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Navalgund, and Azam Ashwath Dhondrao, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Gadag in the Dist. of Dharwar, are appointed to be Magtes. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Azam Jethalal Haribhai, pensioned Head Karkun, is appointed to be an Hony. Magte. in the City of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Krishnaji Bapuji Niphadkar has been appointed, to act as Clerk of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist. during the absence of Mr. Mahipat Bhivrao on leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. F. Mirza received charge of the office of Sindhi Translator, Educl. Dept., on 22nd August.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, Asst. Colr. of Salt Revenue has been allowed by H. M's. Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. R. T. Wingate, Asst. Supdt., Revenue Svrvey, S. M. Country, has been allowed by H. M.s. Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. Elphinstone, C.S., Acting Collr. and Magte. of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., to act as Colr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Ahmednagar and Dist. Registrar, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr. Elphinston on privilege leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Mactier passed an Examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 12th inst.

Surg.-Major W. Gray, M.B., Acting Senior Surg., J. J. Hospital, and Profr. of Surgery and Clinical Surgy., Grant Medical College, is appointed to act as Chemical Analyser to Govt., in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Sur.-Major I. B. Lyon, F. C. S., F. I. Ch., on special duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Gel. J. A. Fuller, C.I.E., R. E., vacates his appointment as Supdg. Engr., N. Division, from 3rd Sept., but is permitted to retain the same until relieved.

Col. J. R. Maunsell, R. E., Supdg. Engr., Second Class (Supery), is appointed Supdg. Engr., Second Class, and Supdg. Engr., N. Division.

The services of Lieut.-Gel. J. A. Fuller, C. I. E., R. E., are replaced at the disposal of Govt. in the Military Dept., with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Col. Munsell R. E.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &C.

Rao Saheb Amrit Shripat Nagpurkar, Sub. Judge of Barsi, returned from sick leave and resumed charge of his duties on the 9th Sept.

The Senior Asst. Judge F. P., Nasik, has granted Mr. Luis J. de Sa, Sub. Judge of Sinnar, leave on medical certificate from 29th Aug. to 30th Sept.

Moro Ballal Bhagwat, Head Acct., Poona Collte., is allowed one year's extension of the twelve months' furlough from 9th Sept.

Mr. H. Kennedy delivery over and Mr. Narayan Bhikaji received charge of the office of Supdt. of Police, Kalaba, on 2nd Sept. and the latter officer again delivered over charge and Mr. J. B. D. Adams received charge of the same office on 5th Sept.

Mr. F. Yates delivered over and Mr. F. Austin received charge of the office of Assit. Supert. of Police Tanna on 4th Sept,

Mr. Govandas Keshavlal delivered over and Mr. Ladhabhai Gopalji received charge of the office of the Supdt of the Bansda State on 5th Sept.

Mr. R. H. Lamb, Asst. Collr. charge Eastern Division, Khandesh, handed over his office to Mr. G. Jacob, Asst. Collr. in charge Western Division, Khandesh, on 2nd September.

Mr. D. Davies, Police Prob. Khand. District, passed the prescribed examination in drill on 1st Oct.

Mr. G. Cotgrave, Police Probr. and Acting Second Asst. Dist. Supt of Police, Khanddesh, passed the prescribed course in equitation under date 7th Aug.

The following transfers of Police Insprs. in the Central Division are ordered :—

Rao Saheb Tukaram Kamdin, Fourth Grade Iuspr. from the Sholapur to the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb Nathu Bapuji, Fourth Grade Inspr., from the Khandesh to the Sholapur Dist.

Mr. A. Keyser, First Asst. Colr., Ahmednagar, assumed charge of his office, on 8th Septr.

Messrs. W. R. Hamilton and N. G. Deshpande respectively handed over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy.Colr., Ahmeduagar, on 9th Septr.

Mr, W. Lee-Warner, First Asst. Collr., Satara, handed over charge of the Javli Talaka to Mr. H. R, Cooke on 31st August.

Mr. D. C. Johnstone, Asst. Col., Belgaum, is allowed twenty-eight days' privilege leave of absence from 27th Sept.

In consequence of the death of Rao Saheb Damodar Vishwanath Dandekar, Third Grade Mamlatdar of Khed, in Ratnagiri, the following arrangement has been made from 2nd July last :—

Kao Saheb Bachapa Virapa, sub. protem. third Grade Mamlatdar of Siddapur in Kanara is confirmed in that grade.

Rao Saheb Kalyan Sitaram to continue to be sub. pro tem. Mamlatdar in Belgaum during the employment of Rao Saheb Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar at Kolhapur.

Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar and J. W. Clarkson have respectively delivered over and received charge to the office of the Dy. Sanitarv Comsr., Konkan Registration Dist., on 12th Septr.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette.)

The Rev A. W. Rebsch, Chap of Ferozepore, has obtained furlough to Europe for 2 years, under Sec. 111 and 113 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st Oct 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. D. Cunningham, Under-Secy to Govt. Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for 1 year, under Sec 49 of the Civil Leave Code, from 29th Sept 1882 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. S. Donald, Offg Extra Assist. Commr, is transferred from Umballa to Dera Ghaei Khon Dist which he joined on the forenoon of 6th Sept 1882.

14th Sept.—Col J. E. B. Parsons, Depy Commr, Jhelum, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, under Sec 73 of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of 8th Sept. 1882.

Cpt J. B. Hutchinson, Offg Sub-Assist, Simla, is transferred to Jhelum and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr af that district during the absence of Col Parsons.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.

Up-country orders attended to promptly.
Testing Glasses sent on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

RUSSELL—August 31, at Alverstoke, Gosport, the wife of John Gray Russell, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BENN—September 21, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Piercy Benn, of a daughter.

FAIRBAIRN—September 19, at Fir Tree Lodge, Byculla, the wife of John U. Fairbairn, of a son.

GEORGE—September 20, at Chinchpoogly, the wife of H. George, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORDHAM—August 23, at Newark, Notts, the wife of Mr. J. W. Fordham, Public Works Accounts Department, of a son.

GLASCOCK—September 10, at Dharmsala, the wife of Major Glascock, 1st Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

POTTS—September 14, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J. W. H. Potts, Royal Artillery, of a son.

UNGER—September 7, at Goojranwalla, the wife of A. Unger, Permanent Way Inspector, Punjab Northern State Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

SCOTT—September 5, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Major Andrew Scott, V. C., Wing Commander, 4th Sikhs.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"H."—Received, but crowded.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

IT is very unfortunate that Arabi Pasha should have fallen ill of dysentery just at this moment. The suspicion of all Egypt will be aroused, and if he should die it will become the fixed belief of the bazaar that he was poisoned. The rebel leader's worst enemies are therefore as interested as Mr. Blunt himself can be in hoping that he will recover from this inopportune illness. There is another item in the news from Egypt which is also unpleasant. Excitement in Upper Egypt is growing, and fears are entertained for the safety of some British officers who left Cairo to visit the Pyramids. From this it may be inferred that the Bedouins are supposed to be actively hostile. Sir Garnet Wolseley is contemplating a little expedition to look after his missing officers. If they be in the hands of the Bedouins the expedition will have to go far and ride hard before it finds them. What has become of Professor Palmer and the two officers who with him fell into the hands of the Arabs at the beginning of the campaign? We have heard nothing authentic about them since. They are probably alive, for the children of Ishmael, to do them justice, are not as blood-thirsty as Greek or Italian brigands. It is to be hoped that the officers missing from Cairo may be rescued more speedily than the adventurous Professor and his companions are likely to be. And it is also to be hoped that this incident and the growing excitement in Upper Egypt may not prelude troubles similar in kind, if not in degree, to those which beset the French forces in Tunis after the promenade to the Bardo. While the British troops remain in Egypt, and the Bengal Light Cavalry is at hand, Bedouin raids could be repelled easily enough. But they would keep the country in a ferment, and render the ordinary work of civil life, including the collection of the payment of taxes, precarious and unsatisfactory. But what is to be looked for when the British troops and the Bengal Cavalry withdraw, and leave the Khedive alone with his Egyptian subjects and the Bedouins raiding in the name of God and the Prophet on all his frontiers? For one thing, His Highness will not be able to manage comfortably with a police army of 6,000 men all told, as certain London scribes have fondly imagined. No Government can long subsist in Egypt without a strong army of from twenty to thirty thousand men. Its frontiers are too vulnerable to permit of any delusion on that point. Soudan and the equatorial provinces have also to be garrisoned, and Abyssinia is a standing source of disquiet. Six thousand men would not go far in meeting the various requirements of whatever authority has its seat at Cairo. If we take upon ourselves the protectorate of Egypt—annexation is not to be mentioned in these days—we can find means to keep Egypt in order, and our puppet on the Khedivial throne. But we cannot do that without an army on the spot, and a considerable army too. To withdraw our forces now, in the expectation that the Khedive may hold his own since Arabi is under lock and key, is to run the risk of seeing him meet the fate of Shah Soojah. It is not easy to see any way of escape from the political difficulties of the situation, unless we make up our minds to establish the protectorate of Egypt, now that we have abolished the one internal power that was capable of governing the country. Of course we should have to settle the matter somehow with the European concert. But with the European concert we shall have to diplomatise in any case.

WE noticed a day or two since the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Home Government respecting the Indo-Chinese opium traffic. We quoted the main conclusion at which Lord Ripon had arrived, namely, that the suppression of the opium traffic would render the Government of India insolvent. We now propose to examine more fully the general character of the despatches, and the circumstances connected with their origin. The occasion is opportune for a retrospect of the anti-opium campaign, inasmuch as the correspondence will have the effect (which, no doubt, was intended) of putting a stop to the agitation for some considerable time to come. The object of Lord Hartington in addressing Lord Ripon on the subject was obviously to "draw out" the Government of India, and afford Mr. Gladstone sufficient grounds for putting his foot down firmly in front of the unreasonable demands which have grown out of his much too candid declarations a few years ago. In commenting on the overthrow of the Peace-at-any-price party, we alluded to the excessive pretensions which these doctrinaires had founded on the supposed feelings of the electorate in 1880. The reaction of the English people against the Conservatives and the policy of Lord Beaconsfield was misconstrued into a repentant adherence to the pious doctrines of the Manchester school. The Egyptian policy of Mr. Gladstone has disillusionised these gentlemen, and painfully exhibited their weakness to the world. The Peace party and the Anti-Opium party are practically interchangeable terms. The Peases and the Richards who lead the one head also the other, and though they may get a bishop or two to denounce opium-smoking who never gave a vote against war, the two "parties," with these and similar trifling exceptions, are collectively and individually the same. Their apparent strength lay in their dealing entirely in the region of abstraction, and the impossibility of combating moral truisms when separated from practical considerations. When Arabi Pasha was still quiet it was not easy to discover arguments against an abstract resolution in favour of universal peace. Therefore a good many of the assertions of Mr. Richard and his friends were allowed to pass by default. In like manner it was no great matter to make out a case against the abuse of opium when no one thought it worth while to controvert the assumption that use was in itself an abuse or bring forward serious economical difficulties. On one occasion Sir Joseph Pease declined to consider the opium question on "the low standard of the financial wants of the East Indian Government." The member for South Durham is a good party man. He is very rich, and not very clever. But he has spent so much money on behalf of Liberal candidates in his locality, that he may be said to have literally, as well as morally, purchased the baronetcy with which he was recently rewarded. We may safely assume, therefore, that such an adept at electioneering would have spoken more respectfully of the "financial wants of the East Indian Government" had the poppy cultivators, and others interested in the opium traffic, possessed the votes, and wielded the political influence, of the brewers and publicans of Durham.

The Secretary of State in his communication to the Government of India desires Lord Ripon to carefully consider the opium question with reference to three points: (1) the increasing competition in Bengal of other crops more profitable than the poppy; (2) the growth of the Persian opium trade with China, and the increased production of Chinese opium; (3) the dangers arising from the opinions entertained by many influential persons in England who are strongly opposed to the opium trade between India and China. It is very probable that Lord Hartington would have left the first two points to be watched by the Indian Government, had he not been incited to take action by political pressure at home. But being resolved to go into the matter it was, perhaps, as well that the whole difficulty should be thoroughly discussed. It would be idle to deny that the Indian opium trade incurs serious danger both from the competition of other crops in Bengal and the increased cultivation of opium in Persia and China. With reference to the former, Lord Ripon admits that the production of Bengal opium is now insufficient to meet the annual demand for 56,400 chests, and unless an exceptionally good crop replenishes the reserve very shortly, the Government must resort to one of two alternatives—either to increase the production or to diminish the amount offered for sale. It is, however, exceedingly difficult, in the face of the increased cost of production and the uncertainty of any rise in the price of opium in China, to extend the cultivation of the poppy, and therefore, though there is no reason to anticipate any falling off in the revenue during 1882-83, "it is not at all improbable that, in subsequent years, we may be obliged to diminish the number of chests of Bengal opium offered for sale. Any such diminution," adds the despatch, "would probably involve a considerable loss of revenue." As to how far the anticipated depression in opium will arise from the combined competition of Persian and Chinese opium, the Viceroy is not so positive. This, of course, depends almost wholly on their respective qualities. With regard to Chinese opium, there is a consensus of opinion that it is much inferior to the Indian drug, but it is evidently improving, and in proportion to its improvement it will displace the imported article. Testimony differs respecting the quality of Persian opium. Thus Surgeon-Major Sheppard, Principal Assistant at the Behar Opium Agency, recently reported on some samples submitted to him, and considered they were "most excellent specimens, and fully equal to Malwa opium in every respect. As regards aroma, as judged by smell, I think they are superior." In opposition to this the Consul at Linkiang says: "It (Persian opium) is said to have a peculiarly disagreeable rough taste, besides not having the potency and strength of the Indian drugs." It is likely the latter opinion represents more accurately the truth respecting the general quality, as Dr. Sheppard judged from selected samples. Under all the circumstances economically connected with the traffic, it is a perfectly safe conclusion that although the total loss of the opium revenue does not appear imminent, it is by no means improbable that it may undergo a considerable diminution.

The moral aspect of the opium traffic has been discussed in two parts—(1) the direct connection of the Government with the trade; (2) the policy pursued towards the Chinese Government in relation to it. The position of the critics in respect of these two points is peculiar. Lord Ripon reminds Lord Hartington that two years ago he admitted that the Government of India, as manufacturers and dealers in the drug, were in a "somewhat invidious and false position." The Viceroy is quite prepared to agree with this view, but, as he points out, the objects of the anti-opium people are not limited to requiring the cessation of the Government's direct connection with the trade, but demand the absolute suppression of what Sir Joseph Pease calls the "crime of cultivation." To this extent, however, the Home Government are not prepared to go. "It can scarcely be contended," writes Lord Hartington, "that the subjects of native States, or, indeed our own subjects, should be entirely prohibited from growing opium for exportation, or that an export duty on such opium is not a legitimate source of Government revenue." If Lord Hartington thus chooses to ignore the back-bone of the contention of the Anti-Opium Society there is very little left to argue about. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that Mr. Gladstone never meant to proceed to an heroic expression of humanitarianism. Lord Ripon is by no means prepared to defend the system by which the opium revenue is raised, but, as he pertinently remarks, they found it so, and did not create it. Granted that the direct connection of Government with the trade is wrong, how is it to be remedied? The substitution of a private agency for the Government monopoly, the Viceroy acknowledges, is possible, but the first results of the change would be to enormously extend the production of opium, and, by lowering the price, work the utmost demoralisation among the Chinese. With regard to the immorality of deriving a revenue from the manufacture and sale of opium, the Viceroy quotes the interrogation of Mr. Fawcett, whether there was "much difference between raising revenue from opium and raising 26 millions, as we do in England, to a great extent out of the intemperance, improvidence, and vice of the people." As a matter of fact there is not; and Major Baring has as much moral right to congratulate himself on the increased consumption of opium in China as Mr Lowe had to smile joyfully because, as he put it, we had "drunk ourselves out of the Alabama claims." The defence of the policy of the Government towards China occupies a great portion of Lord Ripon's despatch. It is exhaustive, but the conclusions are probably more defensible from the point of view of expediency, than from that of high morality. It is no doubt true that the Chinese Government would not favour at this moment the suppression of a trade from which they derive a handsome revenue, and it may also be accepted that they have long since seen that any attempts on their part to put down the use of opium must be unavailing. Partly on this account the Government of India would deprecate a large enhancement of import duty on opium, for by that means smuggling would be renewed, with all the commercial evils, and dangers of international difficulties directly or indirectly connected with it. It is perfectly certain that the officials of the Chinese Government are interested in the cultivation of opium, and the Pekin authorities being unable to control them, no earnest endeavour has ever been made in China to suppress the use of opium. Notwithstanding the objection to anything tending to encourage smuggling, the Government of India "wishes it to be understood, not only that it opposes no obstacle to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, but that it will be prepared to consider any reasonable proposal made by the Chinese Government to increase their import duties, provided they can afford satisfactory evidence of the *bonâ fide* nature of their action, and of their ability to perform any engagements that they may take, and to execute any fiscal laws which they may promulgate." The Viceroy concludes by hoping that some means will be found for settling the opium question on a different basis from that suggested in Lord Hartington's despatch, and in his opinion the best means of giving effect to an anti-opium policy is to keep the monopoly of opium in the hands of the Government and to utilize the revenue derived from it to the best advantage. We have ventured to hope that the straightforward declarations of the Government of India will put an end to the agitation of the Anti-Opium Society for the present. It will rob them of the numerical support of those well-inclined people who, having no strong views either way, would have voted against the traffic had the Government been irresolute. Lord Ripon's despatch settles that matter, and the majority which Sir Joseph Pease thought almost within his grasp will vanish before the positive statement that the present loss of the opium revenue means the insolvency of India.

LORD HARTINGTON has forwarded a decisive reply to the memorialists who protested against the assimilation of the salaries of the judges in the various High Courts in India. We are no advocates of what is popularly termed a cheese-paring policy, and are quite willing to "level-up" the judges' pay to an equality (instead of assimilating it down) without inquiring too closely whether they really deserve it. While maintaining the wisdom of erring generously, if you err at all, we have always protested against the often offensive arguments with which the gentlemen of Bengal have asserted their rights to preferential salaries. It seems to us that they have been more indignant at being brought down to the level of Bombay and Madras than at the (in most cases) very distant prospect of losing a few thousand rupees a year. Whenever any of the persons interested have condescended to advance the really serious argument as to the inadvisability of diminishing the attractions of the Bench to good men, they have indulged in gross exaggeration, offensive to public taste, and insulting to the judges of Bombay, Madras, and Allahabad, whose emoluments are now to form the basis of judicial remuneration. In reply to inflated arguments of this character, Lord Hartington says that if he were to defer to them he "should cast by implication an unmerited slight on the gentlemen who have accepted appointments in the High Courts other than at Calcutta." The ardour for judicial efficiency of the gentlemen who asserted that no able man would accept the reduced salary will hardly recover the chilling commentary of Lord Hartington. "I may observe," says his Lordship, "that the only Chief Justice of Calcutta who has, since the assumption of the Government by Her Majesty, been appointed from the Bench in India, began his career in that country as a Puisne Justice at Bombay." The Secretary of State has little difficulty in disposing of such far-fetched arguments as that the reduction interferes with the vested rights of civilians who have chosen the judicial branch before the reductions were resolved upon. Whatever can be considered "a vested interest"—such as the reasonable expectations of a Civil Servant who has temporarily officiated in the High Court—will be respected, but indirect claims advanced by every member of the service cannot be recognised. Such an admission would postpone all judicial reforms, and notably the important changes which are now under consideration, and the adoption of any one of which will, in Lord Hartington's opinion, entail some reduction in the number of Civil Servants appointed to the High Court. Lord Hartington defends the "levelling down," over and above the analogy of the other Indian courts, on the ground that in England the emoluments are considered "very liberal," and are in excess of those of Colonial judges, even in the tropics. The views entertained by the Bar at home are, no doubt, of importance inasmuch as it represents the feeling of possible judges, but we hardly think the conditions of judges in India and other tropical dependencies will bear comparison. A good deal might have been said against the levelling-down, but thanks to the indiscretion of the parties concerned, most people will accept Lord Hartington's adherence to Lord Cranbrook's policy as a well-merited rebuke to the bumptiousness of Bengal.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, whose death was announced in our obituary column yesterday, was born in Bombay in 1835, and always took a warm interest in the affairs of this country. About five years ago he travelled through India and lectured on the subject of representative government at a meeting of the Indian Association in Bombay. His view was that the non-official members of the Legislative Councils should be elected by the people instead of being nominated by Government. He also advocated the representation of India in the Imperial Parliament. His untimely death will occasion sincere regret amongst the many friends he possessed in Bombay and India. As a public man his sincerity of character and his ability gave him a well-deserved influence even with those who did not always agree with his advanced opinions. Mr. W. Wedderburn, C. S., at present Judge at Poona, succeeds to the baronetcy and estates. Mr., now Sir, W. Wedderburn is well known for his views on questions of land tenure, and the relations of Government to the Indian landholders and ryots.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

MONEY MARKET.

THERE is no change of importance in the discount market: rates for three months' bills are 3⅝ to 3¾, and short loans from 3 to 3½; while there is, if anything, a tendency towards ease. The Paris exchange is less favourable, but gold trickles in from abroad. As shown by the bank return, no cash is, however, returning from circulation. Considerable amounts have been taken in connection with the requirements for the war in Egypt, but this is momentarily the sole source of disturbance, and its importance must not be over-rated. We have, of course, still the probable export of gold to the United States towards the end of the year to reckon with, but it is at present impossible to tell what extent this will assume, the more so as the States have been important buyers in our markets. Some considerable amounts will, however, doubtless be required in view of the splendid crops with which that country is blessed this year. It is also believed that English capital has again been more largely invested in American Railway shares. There is, however, no probability of a rise of the bank rate for some time to come, although a rate of five per cent. may become necessary later on. Loans in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement were easy at 4 to 4½ per cent., some Western banks even lending at 3½ per cent.

The Bank of England weekly return shows no important changes, the increase in the reserve being only £40,661, which is now equal to 39¼ per cent. of the liabilities, against 38⅝ per cent. last week. A decrease of £109,000 in the "other securities" indicates the reduced discount demand, while a falling off in the Government securities of £296,000 suggests a renewal of the operations for borrowing on Consols to which reference has so often been made. The bullion item has lost £32,524, and as the total sent in from abroad since the last return was £124,000, it would thus appear that £156,000 has been taken out for the provinces.

Tenders for £250,000 (25 lakhs of rupees) in bills on India were received at the Bank of England to-day. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta £104,000, to Bombay £144,700, and to Madras £1,300, at an average rate in each instance of 1s. 8d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 25 per cent. Last week applicants at 1s. 8d. obtained 8 per cent. Next Wednesday 25 lakhs will again be offered. The amount of bills and telegraphic transfers sold from 1st April to 22nd August realised £3,070,715, and from 23rd August to 29th August £208,333, the total up to the present date realising £3,279,048.

To-day the discount market has been easier at 3½ to 3⅝ for 3 months' bills.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ended Wednesday, August 30, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes:—

Circulation issue	£36,712,025	Increase	£14,875
Circulation active	26,392,745	Decrease	73,185
Public Deposits	4,217,475	Decrease	138,812
Other Deposits	23,991,038	Decrease	146,596
Government Securities in banking department	12,455,154	Decrease	296,448
Other Securities in banking department	22,789,691	Decrease	109,147
Coin and bullion in both departments	21,781,526	Decrease	32,524
Seven-day and other bills	202,162	Decrease	34,113
The rest	3,419,954	Decrease	45,113
Notes in reserve	10,319,280	Increase	88,060
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking dept	11,138,781	Increase	40,681

With the exception of a moderate order for India, there has been no demand for bar gold for export, and the arrivals, consisting chiefly of sovereigns, have been sent into the bank, to the value of £255,000. Withdrawals of sovereigns for Egypt have taken place to the extent of £161,000.

The Austral has brought	£118,000	from	Melbourne.
The Medway	40,000	,,	West Indies.
The Washington	49,790	,,	West Indies.
The Guadiana	1,670	,,	Brazils.
	£209,450		

The P. and O. steamer has taken £214,000 in coin and bars to Egypt and India. The City of Berlin, which left New York on the 26th instant, is bringing £58,000 for London.

The market for bar silver has been steady at the quotation of last week, 52 1-16d. per oz., at which rate all arrivals up to this date have been sold.

There are no orders on Continental account at present, and I do not think the above price is firm.

The Kepler has brought	£ 2,550	from	River Plate.
The Medway	40,000	,,	West Indies.
The Herschel	32,530	,,	Buenos Ayres.
The Donau	52,670	,,	New York.
	£127,750		

The P. and O. steamer has taken £76,000 to India.

The £70,000 in Mexican dollars by the Medway from the West Indies has been sold at 50 13-16d., showing a slight decline of 1-16d. per oz. They were taken chiefly for China; and the P. and O. steamer has sailed with £52,130 to the East.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

In the absence of any adverse political intelligence—for the news of hostilities on the Turco-Greek frontier—was not regarded as serious, the tone of the stock markets has been favourable; although dealings were not animated, attention having been chiefly directed to the fortnightly settlement, [illegible] passed off quietly. The success of the British arms at Kassassin acted favourably on Egyptians, but they leave off at about the same value as last week. Turkish stocks are also well maintained. English Railways were partly affected by the less favourable weather. The feature was an improvement in North-Western, it being stated that the amount of stock bought by certain influential capitalists—£200,000—was to be taken off the market. American Railroads advanced considerably, but the rise was not supported at the close, although a further advance may be expected in view of the exceptional prosperity of the States. Grand Trunk securities were in demand at higher prices, the traffic return being exceptionally favourable. Mexican Railways rose to 133, as an increase in the earnings is looked forward to. Banks were firmer, and prospects generally of the autumn campaign point to animated dealings and a higher range of prices.

The failure was announced on Monday of Messrs. Lamberg and Company, of East India Avenue, London, merchants and commission agents, with liabilities £90,000, a favourable liquidation is, however, expected.

With regard to general trade prospects, attention is directed to the rather unsatisfactory revenue receipts (in the Excise and Stamp departments) in July. This appears, however, not to be of importance when we consider, on the other hand, the increase in traffic returns of the more important lines of English railways in July-August. General trade reports from all parts are moreover favourable. It is true there are some complaints in the cotton trade, in which business is dull. Spinners have considerable stocks on hand which they wish to place, and prices are drooping. It is stated that short time will be adopted by both spinners and manufacturers. The closing of the Egyptian market for piece-goods has naturally had an unfavourable influence on these articles, whilst the war in Egypt has occasioned higher charges for export to the East, through war risks, in vessels passing through the Canal. The firmness of the Indian and China exchanges has, on the other hand, been a favourable feature for the Manchester exporter. The following statement has been published by one of our daily organs:—"A certain amount of accommodation paper, apparently connected with cotton speculation in Liverpool, has been offering in the discount market here within the last few days. Transactions of this character require to be watched." In this connection it may be mentioned that no trace can be discovered of unusual financing in cotton, which is moreover all the less likely as the stock of Americans in Liverpool is about at the lowest point of the year.

In Indian Railways a good business has been doing. Bombay, Baroda, after being dealt in at 138⅜ rose to 139½; East Indian Ann. A., 24⅞, do. Def rose to 140½; G. Indian Pen., 141; Madras Gua. advanced to 125¼; Oude and Rohilkund rose to 126½; Scinde, Punjaub, after receding to 123¾ rose to 124½; South Indian, 124½; South Mahratta 4⅞ 5; Nizam's State Railway, 118½. There is thus an almost general advance to report in this department.

The weather has been quite autumnal during the commencement of the week, showers varying with strong drying winds, and some sunshine. Except in some very unfortunate districts, no damage has been done to the crops, although apprehensions prevail as to what may occur in the next few days in the later districts. In the earlier districts most of the wheat crop is in stack, and a fair average of spring corn has been cleared. Harvest operations are somewhat checked, and English wheat is therefore kept from the market, but prices have continued to decline, being again 2s. lower. As already stated, prospects are in favour of a fair average crop, and with the very plentiful crops in the United States a very low range of prices may be expected for wheat.

During the last few days the weather has been finer, and prices of wheat show a very weak tendency. Telegrams from New York state the visible supply at 12,400,000 bushels, as against 13,600,000 bushels last week. The shipments of wheat continue large, and were for last week 600,000 quarters, of which 380,000 were to the United Kingdom and 220,000 to the Continent. East Indian wheat has shared the fate of English and American kinds, and prices have receded 1s. 6d. to 2s., especially on the spot; for arrival prices are about 6d. to 1s. lower, No. 2 club Calcutta Aug.-Sept. shipment 42s., No. 1 club 44s. The[illegible] nothing doing in Bombay wheat.

The Produce Markets are still su[illegible] inanition, which is but natural [illegible] there can be no doubt that [illegible] store for us in most of th[illegible] [illegible] is not quite s[illegible] week, refiners having n[illegible] their [illegible] some time to come. At [illegible] same time, [illegible] well-maintained and a fair business is doing. The visible supply of sugar in Europe, afloat for Europe, in American and Cuba, is to-day :—

1882.		1881.	1880.
649,800 tons,	against	567,600 tons	612,000 tons,

All will depend on the outturn of the Continental beetroot crop, with respect to which it is as yet too early to speak with certainty.

COFFEE.—The market has continued in the same dull state which was reported last week, with this difference, that owners, in the face of a flat market, did not bring forward such large quantities. On Tuesday only small lots were offered. On Wednesday Plantation sold quietly at steady prices, while 64 cases 690 bags East India went off as follows: 64 cases Neilgherry sold, small (class C) at 60s., low middling (class B) at 69s., good middling (class AA) at 85s. 6d., pea-berry 87s. 628 bags Coorg bought in, rather bold gray 75s. to 78s. 82 bags faded Peermade sold, small 46s. medium size 50s. 6d., bold 61s.

The flat tone continued on Thursday, when Costa Rica and Ceylon declined 1s., but no East India was offered.

Stocks in London of this article have again increased during last week in consequence of very heavy arrivals—1,657 tons, mostly Costa Rica and Guatemala, while 1,180 tons only were delivered. This has raised our stock to 22,173 tons, as against 19,106 tons a year ago. An unfavourable feature is the large increase of receipts at Rio Janeiro, which have risen to 17,600 bags daily, with receipts at Santos at 4,300 bags. There can be no doubt that the production of this article is largely in excess of requirements, and a satisfactory market can therefore not be looked forward to at present. A considerable influence is no doubt exerted by the fact that coffee mixtures, such as date and malt coffee, are gaining rapidly in popular favour, thus interfering with the consumption of pure coffee.

RICE, after having been very firm, has become rather quiet during the last few days in consequence of numerous cargoes of Burmah arriving off coast. Quotations are to-day 7·3 off coast, out 7·4½d. at which considerable business has been done to-day.

PEPPER.—Black remains quiet, Singapore at 5⅞d., Aleppy at 6⅜d. White is dull and easier, Singapore at 8⅞d.

CHILLIES are again lower, 138 bales new Zanzibar selling partly at 70s.

GINGER.—Cochin is quiet and rather easier, ordinary tips 31s. to 36s. 6d., bold cut and part cut 79s., dark rough 34s. 6d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar sold at previous rates, fair to good fair 7½d. 7⅝d., dark 7⅜d.

LINSEED.—Dull, with little business passing. Calcutta spot 43s. Bombay on the spot is quoted 44s. Seed arrived at Hull sold at 45s. 6d. ex ship.

RAPESEED.—Steady Brown Calcutta spot 47s. 6d. 48s., bold yellow mixed 51s., spot. Sept.-Nov. shipment Cape would find buyers at 47s. 6d. c. and f. 100 tons. Tora Sept.-Oct. Cape sold at 46s. 6d. c. and f. Guzerat nothing doing.

POPPYSEED.—Dull 40s. 40s. 3d. ex ship, August-Sept. shipment 41s.

GINGELLYSEED.—Dull 40s. to 45s., as to quality.

GUM OLIBANUM remains quiet. Of 116 cases about half sold at 37s. to 38s. 6d. for reddish sorts, 28s. amber, 17s. to 17s. 6d. siftings, blotchy garblings Aden sort 14s. to 15s.

GUMARABIC is easier, East India fair pale and reddish 36s.

GUM ANIMI.—Of 58 cases Zanzibar about 15 cases only sold at easy prices, good washed pale and amber £17 5s., red and dark £10 12s. 6d., siftings 56s. to 58s.

METALS.

COPPER.—After a comparatively quiet market prices had again advanced to-day to £67 10s. £68 for Chili Bars, £68 10s. £69 3 months. Wallaroos £72, Burra £71, best selected £73 £74, strong sheets £78 10s. £79, English tough £70 £71.

TIN.—Fine sheets £102 15s. £103 5s., 3 months £103 10s. with a stronger tone, English ingots £106.

LEAD remains quiet, English £14 7s. 6d. £14 12s. 6d. Spanish £14, £14 2s. 6d.

SPELTER continues in good demand, ordinary Silesian at £17 to £17 2s. 6d.

QUICKSILVER is firmer, and there are now buyers at £5 17s. 6d.

The Glasgow Pig Iron Market has shown a very flat tendency on the announcement that the reduction of the Pig Iron make is to cease from this month. The market has declined, mixed warrants closing to-day at 49s. 3d. to 49s. 1½d. cash.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas, and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's alterative Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in state of perfect purity, and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardised by the local ailments; bad legs, old age's great grievances, are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded, when weakening deceases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decreptitude.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

ILLNESS OF ARABI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 21.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent in Egypt reports that Arabi is suffering from dysentery.

Upper Egypt is reported to be in an excited state, and a rising is feared. Some Bedouins assaulted a party of British officers who were visiting the Pyramids. It is expected that Sir Garnet Wolseley will send troops in that direction from Cairo.

A squadron of Bengal Cavalry arrived in Alexandria on Wednesday to escort the Khedive to Cairo.

CASUALTIES AMONG BRITISH OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

The following additional casualties to the officers of the Egyptian Expedition have been reported :—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Speid, Black Watch.
Lieutenant Wyatt Ranson, R. N. (dangerously.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE. LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 20, 4-43 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 25 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅞d. per ounce ; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89.

COLLISION ON THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21.

The ship Nevada, in tow of the Mary Stuart, collided to-day off Diamond Harbour with the ship Savoir Faire, which was anchored there. Both vessels were so damaged as to necessitate their return to Calcutta.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

THE ARABIAN CUP.—Value Rs. 500. Presented by Abdool Rahmon Minnie, Esq. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Winner of one previous season 3 lbs., two 5 lbs., three or more 7 lbs. extra. Maiden Winners once 4 lbs. twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra. R. C. Entrance 1st May 2 G.M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 6 G. M., 1st August 8 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M. With a starting Stakes of 3 G. M. Four horses in different interests to start, or the prize will be withheld.

Mr. Whitehead's b a h Euphrates, 9st. 3lbs. ... 1
Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a h Young Revenge, 9st. 7lbs., Hackney ... 2
Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a h Dictator, 9st. 0lbs., Oomer.. 3

Won in a canter. 1½ mile. Time, 2 min. 54½ secs.

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.—Rs. 500. A Handicap for all horses entered in the Welter or Criterion. G. R. Distance 1 mile. Entrance forfeit. Closing and accepting time the same as in the Deccan Handicap.

Mr. MacDougall's b a h Sherwood, 11st. 5lbs., Blackburn 1
Major Fagan's b a g Lancelot, 10st. 8lbs., Mr. Herbert .. 2
Dr. Findlay's b a h Jason, 10st. 2lbs., Mr. King ... 3
Mr. Day's g a h Athlete, 9st. 12lbs., Bowen ... 0
Colonel Utterson's b a h Blacklock, 11st. 0lbs., Capt. Elliott ... 0

Won comfortably by two lengths. Time, 1 min. 59 secs.

GRAND STAND HANDICAP.—Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,600. Distance 1¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 10, with a starting sweep of Rs. 30.

Aga Moochool Shah's c a h King, 9st. 7lbs., Cassim 1
Col. Utterson's b a h Orion, 8st. 2lbs., Vinall ... 2
Capt. Reresby's c a h Rorke's Drift, 8st. 7lbs., Clarke .. 3

Won with ease by four lengths. Time, 1 min. 29½ secs.

THE DECCAN HANDICAP.—Rs. 500. For all Arab and Country-bred horses. Top weight to be fixed at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance 5 G. M. 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the Handicap. To close and name at 7 a. m. the day before the race. Handicap to be published at 9 a. m. Acceptances to be in the box by 2 p.m. R. C. and a distance.

Mr. C. N. C.'s ch a g Young Behram, 7st. 5lbs., Ramchurn 1
Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a h Dictator, 8st. 10lbs., Oomer. 2
Aga Mochool Sha's br a h Reserved, 7st. 4lbs., Native .. 3
Mr. White's br a h Golden Pledge, 7st. 0lbs., H. Wool .. 0
[illegible]nstruther Thomson's b a h Jacobite, 8st. 2lbs., ... 0
[illegible] h Kohinoor, 7st. 6lbs., Rowjee ... 0
[illegible]n's b a h Rataplan, 9st. 7lbs., ... 0
[illegible] h Furreed, 9st. 4lbs., Black- ... 0
[illegible]ohn, 7st. 12lbs., Pierson ... 0
[illegible] Earl, 8st. 2lbs., Brewty ... 0
[illegible]or Crosbie's g a [illegible]ar, 7st. 5lbs., Native ... 0
Colonel Utterson's g a g Grey Warrior, 7st. 7lbs., Kurreem ... 0

Won by two lengtbs, Reserved a bad third. Only the two first horses were ridden out. Time, last mile and a half, 2 mins. 56½ secs.

THE POONA HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 500 from the Fund. Over 6 flights of hurdles. 1½ mile. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Country-breds 11 stone, Arabs 10 stone 7 lbs, Galloways 9 stone 7 lbs, Ponies 8 stone 7 lbs. Winners once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 1st July 1 G. M., 1st August 2 G. M., 1st September 4 G. M., when the race will close.

In this Hurdle Race the full amount will only be given if 4 horses *bona fide* the property of different owners start ; if 3 start two-thirds will be given ; if 2 start half will be given.

Mr. MacDougall's b a h Sherwood, 10st. 0lbs., Owner ... 1
Mr. King's g a h Faleh late Fugitive, 10st. 0lbs., Owner. 2
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h Syed, 10st. 0lbs., Capt. Hemery ... 3

Won easily ; slow time.

BANGALORE SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 21.

The Bangalore Sky Races were run to-day. The attendance, in spite of the weather, was remarkably good.

ALL ARAB HURDLE RACE.

Mecca	1
Sir Garnet	2
Zephyr	3

PONY POLO PURSE

Quarter mile heats without dismounting.

Geelong	1
Little Workus	2

PONY RACE.

Whiteflag	1
Chance	2
Valentine	3

BANGALORE STAKES.

Victoria	1
Silverthread	2
Peter Simple	3

EGYPTIAN STAKES.

Victor	1
Skirmisher	2
Quicksilver	3

BABOO STAKES.

Adelaide	1
Khusdil	2

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT. 21,

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pandora, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Monday evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Scotsman left here this evening.

LISBON, SEPT. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 19th instant.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 20.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer us ralia arrived here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¼
4½ per cent. do.	89
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	115⅛
Bar Silver	51⅞

Departures—Effective and Mameluke.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 20.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

„ 6 a.m.	76·8
„ 10 a.m.	83·1
„ 2 p.m.	85·7
„ 4 p.m.	84·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, right to Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, right to Amoy.

WE publish to-day, in a supplement, the full text of the Bombay Government's important Resolution on the subject of the local self-government scheme in this Presidency, some extracts from which we gave yesterday.

DR. D. MACDONALD is a candidate for the vacant seat in the Corporation. Dr. Macdonald was elected two years ago, but was ordered off to England before taking his place in the Corporation. In fact, the only thing he did as a corporator was to attend two indignation meetings, the object being to take such action as would prevent the Town Council from being made up of Government servants and Government nominees. Mr. Bapty was elected in his place when he left on sick leave, and as the seat is again vacant, we think he has a good claim to it.

BRIGADE SURGEON L. S. BRUCE is gazetted Deputy Surgeon-General, in succession to Dr. Moore, C.I.E., whose tenure of office expired on the 14th inst. Surgeon-Major McDowall succeeds Dr. Bruce as Brigade Surgeon.

GENERAL FULLER'S tenure of his appointment as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, expired on the 3rd inst., but he is permitted to retain charge of the office until relieved by Colonel Maunsell, R.E., who has been appointed to succeed him. Col. Maunsell has had charge of the Poona District and Sholapore since December last, and before that was Acting Superintending Engineer of the Southern Division.

CAPTAIN WETHERALL has resigned his post of Adjutant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, having accepted an Assistant Adjutant Generalship of Musketry.

MAJOR F. S. HORE, Bombay Volunteers, has gone home on twelve months' sick leave.

THE *India Catholica* announces that at the instance of Bishop Meurin Pope Leo. XIII. has been pleased to appoint Mr. Coghlan, the retired judge of Tanna, "Supernumerary Confidential Chamberlain of Spada e Capa, with exercise in the Vatican," in consideration of his services to the cause of the Roman Catholic religion in India.

THERE were three deaths from cholera in Bombay city last week, as compared to a mean of 14 for the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. The total death-rate for last week was 27·84 a thousand per annum, which is higher than it has been for several weeks past. There were 20 more deaths from remittent fever last week than in the week preceding.

THE number of deaths from cholera in the districts last week was 124, namely 47 in the Sattara collectorate, 30 in Kaira, 23 in Poona (Sirur and Poona city), 6 in Khandeish and the same number in Ahmednagar, 5 in Thana, 3 each in Sholapore and Belgaum, and 1 in Ahmedabad.

THE condition of the crops generally throughout the Bombay Presidency, according to the official district reports for the week ended with the 20th inst., is very satisfactory ; but some damage has been done in one or two quarters by floods, and in other parts by locusts. From Khandeish it is reported that "locusts have greatly damaged crops in many places, and measures are being taken for their destruction." From Ahmednagar, too, comes the report that "locusts are doing damage to the crops in Kopargaon, Sangamner, Akola, Nevassa, and Rahuri." The Nasick district has suffered from both floods and locusts, the report stating "that locusts continue," and further complaining of "damage from floods in several talukas." In the Broach district the crops in low-lying lands along the southern bank of the Nerbudda have been damaged by the late heavy flood. In Sind neither locusts nor floods appear to have troubled the agriculturists, but they are not without a grievance, "rats doing some damage in Shahbandar.

THE Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari gives formal notice that from the 15th of next month the rules under the Opium Act lately published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* will be strictly enforced throughout the town and island of Bombay. Particular attention is drawn to the provision against the possession of more than ten tolas of opium, however small the excess may be, by any person not a licensed retailer of opium, or a medical practitioner, or not holding a special permit granted by the Commissioner.

A LONG list of rules "regarding the remuneration and duties of the Law Officers of the Government of Bombay" appears in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*, being intended to supersede the "rules for the conduct of the legal affairs of Government passed in 1878." The officers dealt with are the Advocate-General, whose salary is Rs. 2,000 per month, in addition to an office allowance of Rs. 400 per month ; the Solicitor to Government, who is also in receipt of Rs. 2,000 a month, but without the extra allowance ; the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, another two-thousand-a-month-wallah, when first appointed, but whose salary is liable to be increased at the rate of Rs. 100 per month each year till it reaches a maximum of Rs. 2,400 ; and the very much smaller fry of Government Pleaders, who receive from Rs. 300 (the salary of the Government Pleader in the High Court) to Rs. 20 per month, the amount paid to certain District Government Pleaders. But the Government Pleaders are allowed liberal fees, travelling allowances, &c., so that the salaries named represent but a very small portion of the emoluments they receive from their connection with the Government service.

AMONGST the curious explanations current amongst the natives of the strange doings of the Salvationists, we hear of one that they are employed by Government to celebrate the subjugation of Arabi Pasha.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson has completed his tour, having arrived at Darjeeling on the 16th inst.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore has arrived at Simla on a short visit, and is staying at the Nabha Rajah's house, lately vacated by the Burmese Embassy. Colonel Walter, Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, is also at Simla for a few days.

MR. PATRICK MACGUIRE, who has been furnishing sketches of Indian celebrities for *Men of the Time*, has commenced an Indian biographical series. The first subject is His Highness Sir Rama Varma Bahadur, Maharajah of Travancore. The *Hindu Patriot* says it is an interesting sketch, and will amply repay perusal. If the subjects of the series be judiciously selected, we have no doubt that the memoirs will prove both interesting and instructive.

THE *Hindu Patriot* observes :—The success which has attended the efforts of the Indian Contingent will immensely raise the political value of India to England. The Indian arm of the British empire will greatly strengthen the main body.

MADRAS is anxious to offer an asylum to Arabi Pasha. The local *Times*, remarking that "the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, by incontinently dying, has left vacant a very pleasant residence, namely Doveton House, and thrown out of *sine magna cura* employment a very worthy and pleasant gentleman, in whom some not insignificant personages naturally feel a tender interest," offers the suggestion to the authorities that "it would be removing Arabi from opportunities of doing mischief, and returning good for evil by bestowing on him an easy and luxurious life in British territory, and utilizing a desirable residence that was but recently occupied by an oriental potentate retired from business, and furnishing the courteous Captain Wyllie with an opportunity of soothing another savage breast, if Arabi Bey were banished to Madras to occupy the place lately vacated by the late ex-Gaekwar."

WORDS of wisdom have been frequent in Mr. Grant Duff's mouth during the last few weeks. We quoted one or two specimens yesterday. Again at Madura, replying to an address from the local Municipal Commissioners, in which they expressed a hope that they might receive further encouragement towards local self-government at His Excellency's hands, he said his Government was as anxious as it well could be to extend local self-government, "which is in one form or another almost the oldest of Indian institutions." But he added, "Our power to do so depends, however, to no small extent upon the way in which local liberties already conceded are worked. We are prepared for errors of judgment, since all must buy their experience ; but we do not mean to allow local liberties to be turned into an engine for the oppression of one sect or section by another. We wish to see all the population fairly represented and working together for the common good in matters which have nothing to do with the differences that keep asunder its sects and sections. This has not, I regret to say, been the case in all Municipalities which have obtained the elective franchise ; but you are wise, and will, I am sure, avoid the mistakes which we have had to deplore elsewhere."

THE Government of India has ruled that the extra ammunition and stores necessary to enable the Mountain Batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force, which are now reduced to four guns each, to complete their equipment to six guns when required, shall be retained at the nearest arsenal, instead of with the batteries, as at present. But a reserve of 50 per cent. of ammunition will always be kept with the batteries.

MAJOR POWLETT, Resident, Western Rajputana States, arrived in Ajmere from Jodhpore on the 15th instant with numerous Minas and Bavris, who had been convicted of robbery and of causing the disturbances in the Jodhpore and Jeypore territories. Major Powlett has been holding a special inquiry into the causes of the late petty outbreaks, and the measures he has taken are likely to be effectual, the Allahabad paper thinks, in preserving order.

IT is stated that the re-appointment of Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., who has been confirmed in his present office as Chief Engineer, N. W. P. and Oudh, only holds good till the 2nd of February next, when he will reach the 55 years' limit, and will consequently have to retire from the Public Works Department.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General in Council has been received refusing to accede to the prayer of the memorials from the Calcutta Bar, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association of Calcutta, the British Indian Association, the National Mahommedan Association, and the Vakeels of the High Court, which were accompanied by a minute, dated the 8th of September, 1881, addressed to the Government by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta, against the proposed reductions of the salaries of the Puisne Judges of the High Court.

SOME twenty years ago an attempt was made to establish a club in Calcutta for admission to which both Europeans and natives were eligible. The venture proved a failure, because, the *Englishman* says, the idea was in advance of the age. Now our contemporary considers the age has made such progress that such a club would prove a success. "The starting, therefore, of the Indian Club is, we consider, a step in the right direction. We believe that the credit of the idea must be given to the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, who is so popular with all classes of both races in Calcutta. So far as the prospectus tells us, the present idea of the club is to promote social and intellectual intercourse amongst the educated natives of India, and perhaps it is as well to restrict its members to natives at starting. But we feel sure that the time is not far distant when its scope will be enlarged so as to admit Europeans. The club starts under the distinguished patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Calcutta, Major Baring, Sir S. Bayley, the Maharaja of Travankor, Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagor, the Hon'ble Romesh Chundra Mitra, Dr. Rajendra Lalla Mitra, and others, and is to be managed by a Council consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and twenty-two members. As the entrance fee is only Rs. 5 and the subscription Rs. 2 a month, no one can object to it on the score of expense, and with the attractions offered the club ought to prove a success, unless clubable men are not to be found amongst the natives of India."

AN up-country paper suggests to the Post Office that the following discrepancy should be cleared up. Under the present orders the British soldiers and seamen serving with the force in Egypt can write to their friends in India at a rate of nine pie for a letter not exceeding half an ounce, and their correspondents can send letters to them on the same terms. Not so the Indian sepoy. He is charged at the ordinary rate, that is to say, at three annas per half-ounce. The Postal notice says expressively, as though laying down some salutary prohibition —"The Indian sepoy is not entitled to send or receive letters at this special rate." There may be some good reason for this difference of treatment, but it is not one which the sepoys are likely to appreciate until it is explained to them.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINE ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

THIS exhibition was opened at the Council Hall, Poona, this afternoon by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. It surpassed the exhibitions of previous years both in regard to the number of exhibits and their value as works of art. A large marquée was erected adjacent to the hall, and here the visitors assembled to hear the opening speech of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The two large rooms in which the exhibition was held were crowded until dusk, and all Poona Society seemed to have gathered on the occasion.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's speech was as follows :—I am sure that you will allow my first remark to be associated with this regret, that at the meeting here this afternoon we miss His Excellency the Governor from his accustomed place, and that, too, with the still public remembrance of the sorrow which is the motive of his absence. We miss him also as concerns the interest of the opening of this exhibition, with a sense of disappointment that we shall be deprived of the pleasure of hearing his annual speech, in which, with the light hand of a kindly critic, he would have touched upon the most noteworthy objects of the many products of our industries and arts which have been collected—I think I am warranted in saying collected with a greater success than has attended former efforts—and now await your inspection in the Council Hall. They are displayed by the excellent judgment of a very active committee, of whom Dr. Cooke has been the honorary secretary and Mr. Arthur Crawford and Colonel Rivett-Carnac very assiduous members ; and I am sure that theirs is a labour of love and will commend itself to your approval and minister to your delight. Ladies and gentlemen, believe me I am conscious of my inability to replace H. E. the Governor in this my present function, and this diffidence is not lessened when I remember how frequently on similar occasions the same task has been assigned not only to men the most eminent in the departments of literature and science, but also to leading statesmen, who, if they agree upon nothing else, are uniform in this,—that it is with immense relief they turn from the dissensions of public life to more congenial and harmonious dissertations upon art. Happily for those who may be called on to comment upon so fruitful a theme, the tributes and praises earned are as boundless as our own domain. We all know, for lovers of art are never weary of repeating it, that art in her highest ideal can symbolise the mysteries of the invisible world ; that she can give to legendary myth a local habitation and a name. But we know that she can also—and who understands this better than our friends in Poona?—condescend to the homely cares of domestic life. (Applause.) Yes, indeed, she is a universal mistress, impressing her vivid handwriting nowhere more freely than in this marvellous empire ; but we need no Daniel to interpret that writing, for everywhere she appeals to the higher instincts of humanity with a language common to all, and she teaches us now, as clearly as she taught her favoured disciples of ancient Greece, that rationally interpreted there still exists an essential connection between the beautiful and the good. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, if these be the general attributes of art, how highly favoured should be her special culture in this great land of the East, where the light and warmth of her refining influence first dawned on the old world ! In a few minutes you will pass through the Council room, which has been prepared for our reception, and upon those walls you will see many pictures varying in merit and in subject. Some there are portraying the characteristic types of Indian life, and amongst these Mr. Van Ruith's will attract attention. Others there are representing the grim architecture of the old Mahratta forts ; Hindu shrine and Moslem mosque blended together in peaceful harmony ; glowing landscapes of the sunny East, some setting forth the sharp outlines of our Deccan hills clad in soft shades and wreathed in tender green ; and alongside of these, the amateur efforts of modern art, you will also see the patient handicraft of the Indian trades, convincing us of their capability, if only duly encouraged, of reproducing that symmetry of form, and reviving that perfection of colour, which belong to a past period of magnificence, but which seem threatened with extinction amid the utilitarian movements of perhaps a too material age. Surely to foster and protect them is more than the fancy of the art collector ; it should be the aim and purpose of all lovers of art. (Applause.) The labourer is not only worthy of his hire ; if he attains his object even in a moderate degree, does it not bring him into kindly and sympathetic relations with the cultivated customer, does it not raise the surroundings of his simple and sober life, and by educating others on the good models of the past restore, as it were, to the hereditary crafts of India their ancient patrimony, and so embellish the prosperity of a new era of commercial life ? It is indeed interesting to watch not only the increasing commerce, but the increasing intellectual intercourse, between the Eastern and Western world. I think it is not foreign to my purpose when I say that this higher commerce may in a certain degree be ascribed to the influence of art. The higher products of Indian industry are day by day becoming more cosmopolitan than before, and I am sure that they will increase in the popular estimation, provided always that the natives of this country will neither use inferior material nor skimp their careful workmanship. I am sure that this communication between the old and the new world, this universal communion will be of great benefit to mankind. And this reminds me how recently the highway to the East was threatened with interruption by a turbulent faction, and how promptly that disturbance was put down by the brilliant exploits of the British arms in Egypt. (Applause.) I most heartily rejoice, and I am sure you too rejoice, that the brave and loyal soldiers of the Native Army in that brief campaign bore so distinguished, so leading, and so useful a part, entitling them and asserting their claim to fraternal comradeship with the English army, and, in the words of the Secretary of State for India, so strengthen the resources of the British Empire. (Applause.) But I feel that I have trespassed already too long on your time, and I am reminded that art has its practical side, and all are no doubt impatient not only to see these works of art, but to identify friends in the successful competitors. I am sure that this impatience will increase when I tell you that on this occasion our ladies are in full force. (Applause.) The pictures they have contributed to this exhibition are no less than 136. (Applause.) I am glad also to note that they have been very successful, and have carried off several prizes. Mrs. Griffiths carried off the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner's prize ; Mrs. Whitwoth has taken the prize for the best figure in oil ; Mrs. Baker the prize for the best four landscape sketches in oil ; and Miss Gonne the prize for the best picture by a lady amateur who has not gained any other prize. Passing on to the more heterogeneous exhibits, I may say that they are arranged in another room with the happiest effect by the energy and good taste of Mr. Arthur Crawford. A prize has been awarded to the art pottery of the School of Art, Bombay, but I regret to hear that, although there may be no deterioration of design, there is an increase in the fragility of the articles produced, which may perhaps be traced to the baneful desire for producing cheap articles. Other exhibits comprise a very valuable collection of Mr. Lumsden's ; and Sir Salar Jung has lent some fine embroidery. There are also some fine specimens of old Persian brass-work which I recommend to purchasers. The furniture from Ratnagari is excellent, and is sure to lead to further orders, as is also that made by Mr. Wimbridge, of Bombay. Considering the splendid specimens of wood the forests of India yield us, and that we have the wood-carvers of Ahmedabad and Delhi, who have not lost their old cunning, and considering also that the textiles of India are, even the cheapest of them, so charming in colour, I hope the day is not far distant when the Anglo-Indian bungalow will be graced with more of these things. (Applause.)

The following is the list of prizes :—

H. E. the Governor's Prize.—For the best picture in oil or water-colour by an amateur artist.—Mr. Temple.

Mr. Robertson's Prize.—For the best *bonâ fide* landscape in oil, Indian subject (exclusive of architecture or figures).—Mr. Fforde.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner's Prize.—For the best landscape in water-colour, Indian subject.—Mrs. Griffiths.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes.—1. For the best drawing by a private soldier of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, serving with the British Army, Bombay—L. Du Rose. 2. For the best drawing by a Private soldier serving in the Native Army, Bombay.—No competitor.

H. H. the Gaekwar's Prizes.—1. For the best painting by a Native of India, amateur or professional—Pestonji. 2. For the best specimen of art pottery, by a Native of India.—Student, School of Art. 3. For the best specimen of art metal work by a native of India—Benares workman.

Colonel Pottinger's Prize.—For the best drawing by a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army—T. Watson.

Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji's Prizes.—1. For the best drawing in oil or water-colour by a Native of India, professional or amateur.—Gunput Kedary. 2. For second best drawing in oil or water-colour by a Native of India, professional or amateur.—De Mello.

The Society's Prizes.—1. For the best figure painting in oil.—Mrs. Whitworth. 2. For the best figure painting in water-colour.—Mr. Carroll. 3. For the figure drawing in black and white, or Sepia.—Mr. Peile. 4. For the best series of four landscape sketches in oil, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches.—Mrs. Baker. 5. For the best series of four landscape sketches in water-colour, *bôna fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches.—Major Strahan. 6. For the best Painting from still life (fruit, flowers, game, &c.)—Col. Bonus. 7. For the best copy in oil, water-colours, or chalk, from a painting, engraving or photograph.—K. Pulpanaben. 8. For the best photograph, landscape or figure.—Mr. Cousens. 9. For the best picture by a lady amateur who has not gained any other prize.—Miss gonne.

HIGHLY COMMENDED.—Mr. Temple, Mrs. Griffiths, Colonel Bonus, R.E., Mrs. Tilghman Huskisson, Mrs. Stopford, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mrs. Cautley, Mrs. Whitworth, Major F. James, and Mrs. Newcomen Watts.

COMMENDED.—Mrs. Arthur Carr, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mr. Hormazdji, Mr. Cousens (flowers), Mrs. Cautley, Miss Ethel La Touche, Mr. Cousens (portrait), Mrs. Allen, Krishna Swamy Naiker, Lucknac Calnac, Mr. Everard Calthrop, Mr. H. M. Page, and Mrs. Dugdale.

About 450 pictures adorned the walls, many of them of very great merit. Mr. Van Ruith's picture "Dunning" attracted the greatest attention. This gentleman sent several other works. Mr. C. Sykes, Col. Barton, Miss Bernard, Major Strahan, Major Frank James, Mrs. Newcomen Watts, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. A. Carr, Miss Williams, Mr. R. Booth, Mr. H. M. Temple, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Col. Greig, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. H. R. Cooke, Sergeant T. Watson, Miss Adam, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. A. B. Fforde, Mrs. Baker, Mr. B. P. Cama, and Mr. Dunichand were among the principal exhibitors. Beside, pictures there were shown some fine specimens of ancient Persian armour and brass-work, wood-carving, cabinets, pottery, gold and silver work, rich stuffs, and other beautiful things, many of which were lent by Sir Salar Jung and Dr. Lumsden.

Looking at the exhibition as a whole, there can be no doubt that it is the best exhibition of the Society. Oil-paintings by amateurs have, however, only fallen off in numbers, but the quality of the pictures exhibited has not improved. Mr. Van Ruith exhibits 2 large oil-paintings, one of which, entitled "Dunning," is a masterpiece. The subject is a Marwaree money-lender dunning an unfortunate goldsmith who has been imprudent enough to fall into his hands, for his principal or interest. The figures, as well as their surroundings, have been most carefully executed, and the attitude of the unrelenting usurer, as well as that of the pleading goldsmith, have been caught to the life. The Governor's prize has been won by Mr. H. M. Temple, the son of our late Governor, and his picture "Near Mahassoo, in the Himalayas, is a sketch of the highest artistic merit. Mr. Robertson's prize for the best landscape in oil was won by Mr. Fforde, but his picture was scarcely equal to that which he exhibited last year. Mr. Ashburner's prize was won by Mrs. Griffiths for her view from Matheran. The subject she has chosen being a panorama of the country below Matheran, is, as every artist knows, one of extreme difficulty, and it is universally admitted by connoisseurs that her work is one of great merit. The prize given by H. H. the Gaekwar has been gained by Mr. Pestonjee Bahmanjee, and his picture, the figure of a Bheel smoking, deserves the greatest commendation. The hands of the figure (an old Bheel engaged in putting a coal into his pipe) are somewhat disproportioned, but the face and its expression, and the drapery, are remarkably well done. Mrs. Whitworth's figure, "A Mahableshwur Cooly," to which the first prize of the Society has been awarded, is somewhat disappointing, and the limbs do not seem anatomically correct. The heads by Mrs. Cautley, which in consequence of being executed at home could not enter into competition, are works of art and of far better quality than a landscape in oils, by the same lady. Had Mrs. Cautley gone in for the prize for figures instead of landscapes in oils she would have proved a formidable antagonist to the present prize-winner. The hibiscus by Miss Gonne, which carried off the Society's prize No. 9, is a very pretty picture, true to nature and artistically executed. There were not many competitors for the Society's prize for the four best water-colours. As two of those artists who had sent in four pictures were disqualified owing to having obtained other prizes for single pictures, the prize was awarded to Major Strahan, R.E., for four very good sketches in Mysore. A very marked feature in the paintings at the exhibition is the painting on china, of which some excellent specimens have been exhibited. The Society, however, offer no prize especially for this branch of art, and it would be worth while to consider the advisability of such an addition to the list of prizes next year. Mrs. Ogilvie, whose work has been "highly commended," has supplied a pair of china plaques and a pair of vases most exquisitely painted. Mrs. Newcomen Watts has also sent several pieces of painted china. Miss Sexton sends a hand-painted china tea service, and Miss Lamb a pair of vases. Turning to the other articles exhibited, perhaps the best part of the collection is that of old Persian perforated brass work, of which a large quantity has been exhibited, and judging from the rapidity with which some of the exhibited articles have been sold, it would seem that they were highly appreciated. Mr. Wimbridge, of Bombay, who obtained the first prize for Indian woodwork, exhibits a magnificent sideboard which he constructed for Mr. Wedderburn, and also a writing-table. The Ratnagiri school of industry has also sent some good pieces of furniture.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

WEDNESDAY was the first day of the Central Rifle Meeting. The shooting took place in tolerably favourable weather. In the early morning and towards evening it was everything that could be desired, but at midday the wind was rather strong from the right front, and there was also a heavy shower which put a stop to shooting for some little time. The camp as yet is not a very large one, but in the course of a few days it will probably reach respectable proportions. The arrangements are much the same as usual, and Major Wooldridge, the active Hon. Secretary, appears to have left nothing undone. A new rule is now in operation by which the matches are divided into two classes—the military matches and matches open to any subscribers. Formerly the heavy entrance fees charged in the subscribers, matches prevented private soldiers from entering. Now the burden has been considerably lightened, with the result that the entries of native soldiers have about trebled, while those of British soldiers have doubled. The only match closed to-day was the Native Marksmen's Contest, and the best score made was that of Private Bhimaju Siadut 17th N. I. The following are the scores :—

THE MARKSMEN'S CONTEST (NATIVE.)

This match was open to all men who became marksmen in their last annual course of musketry. The distance was 500 yards ; the number of shots seven ; and any military position. The prizes consisted of—one of Rs. 15 prize, one of Rs. 10, three of Rs. 8, two of Rs. 5, and three of Rs. 3.

Prizes.		Points.
1	Private Bhimajee Siedut, 17th N. I.	27
2	„ Ram Sing, 27th N. I.	27
3	„ Fazuldeen, 30th N. I.	26
4	„ Shaik Kadur, 20th N. I.	26
5	„ Anna Sawunt, 9th N. I.	26
6	Naik Coostan de Souza.	25
7	Private Shaik Chand, 23rd N. L. I.	24
8	„ Bhugwan Sowritao, 20th N. I.	24
9	Havildar Elmeter Guermeter, 21st N. I.	24
10	„ Inderjeet, 9th N. I.	24

(One man counted out.)

INTER REGIMENTAL MATCH (NATIVE.)

This match was open to all native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Bombay Army. The distances were 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance, standing at 200 yards and any military position at 500 yards. The following is the result of the shooting at 200 yards :—

Prizes.	200 yards.	Points.
1	Jemadar Hoosein Khan, 9th N.I.	29
2	Havildar Mahomed Khan, 27th N.I.	26
3	Private Bahmeter, Bahmeter, 21st N.I.	26
4	„ Govind Metter, 3rd N.I.	26
5	Naik Lall Khan, 9th N.I.	25
6	Private Guzheder Ameer, 9th N.I.	25
7	Jemadar Ragnac Dawan, 2nd N.I.	24
8	Private Anna Sawant, 9th N.I.	24
9	„ Dhondoo Suchfat, 4th N.I.	24
10	Naik Musafer Khan, 27th N.I.	24
11	Havildar Shaik Mahomed, 16th N. I.	24
12 }	Private Namnak Pandnak, 9th N.I.	} 23
13 }	„ Fazul Deen, 30th N.I.	
14	„ Narayen Mitbowler, 17th N.I.	23
15	Manajeerao Scindy, 23rd N.L.I.	23

(Four men counted out.)

There will be no shooting to-morrow (Thursday), but on Friday the matches will be proceeded with in the following order :—

Number.	Competition.	Distances.	Targets.	TIME. From	TIME. To
1	Inter-Regtl. Natives.	500	3,4	6-30 a. m.	6 p.m.
	Ditto.*	500	5,6,7,8	6-30 a. m.	11-30 a. m.
12	Volunteers*	500	5,6,7,8	11-30 a. m.	12 Noon.
7	C.-in-C.'s Natives	500	5,6,7,8	12 Noon.	6 p.m.
17	Nursery*	500	9,10	6-30 a. m.	12-30 p.m.
7	C.-in-C.'s Natives*	500	9,10	12-30 p.m.	6 p.m.
11	Gunesh Khind*	500	1,2	6-30 a. m.	9 a. m.
6	C.-in-C.'s European*	500	1,2	10 a. m.	6 p. m.
13	Adjt.-Genl.'s Europeans*	600	11 12	6-30 a. m.	4-30 p.m.
10	Kirkee Stakes*	500	11,12	4-30 p.m.	6 p.m.
...	Pool	Between 200	4 & 5	All	Day.
...	Running man	80	13	All	Day.

* To close.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.—The general increase of pressure reported yesterday has continued during the past twenty-four hours in all parts of India and Burmah. The winds at all stations are light or moderate from west or north-west in Northern India, excepting Bengal, and between north and north-west in the interior of the Peninsula. The weather is generally fine, except in Assam, where the sky is densely clouded and heavy continuous rain has fallen. There is much cloud also in Coorg and on the coast of Travancore Rain to-day :—Dhubri, 3½ inches ; Vizagapatam more than 2 inches ; Dacca more than ¾ inch. Previously, Dinagpore and Kaladgi has ½ inch and over.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In cts.
Sept. Previously regtd..	67 89	77 20	73 89	76 73
20 Wednesday	0 0	......	......	......
21 Thursday	......	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total....	67 89	77 20	73 89	76 73
Corresponding date Prev. year	67 71	74 91	67 36	72 43

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

A MEMBER OF THE SALVATION ARMY BEFORE THE POLICE COURT.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Arthur Norman, a Lieutenant in the Salvation Army Contingent, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Brewin, with having on the 20th instant, in contravention of section 19, clause 13 of Act 48 of 1860 blown a brass instrument (to wit, a cornet) in Obelisk-road, without obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Police.

There were present the following members of the "Army" :— Major F. de Laotour Tucker ; Captain Bullard ; Lieutenants Rev. W. P. Gladwin, Mrs. Gladwin, and Miss Thomson.

The defendant admitted that he did blow on the brass instrument before the court, but did not think he had violated the law by so doing. He had no license to blow the instrument.

The magistrate said that by blowing the cornet in the public streets, without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, the defendant had broken the law, for which he was answerable.

Major Tucker requested the magistrate's permission to address the court on the matter.

The magistrate having assented, Major Tucker referred to a case at home connected with the Salvation Army proceedings, which was decided in their favour by the Court of Queen's Bench, and proceeded to read a report from the London *Times* of a case in which the members of the Salvation Army were called upon to furnish security. The Major said that their object in employing music was to attract the ear, then the eye, and then the hearts of the people among whom they had come to labour

The magistrate, interrupting Major Tucker, said that he could not hear him at length, as the time of the court was valuable. If Major Tucker had anything to urge on behalf of the defence in the case before him, he would be glad to hear it ; but it was useless hearing a long speech relative to a matter not before the court.

Major Tucker said he would not occupy the time of the court, if the court did not choose to hear about the case he was referring to.

The magistrate, addressing defendant :—"You have admitted the truth of the complaint ; have you any cause to show why you should not be convicted ?"

The defendant said he had not broken the law.

The magistrate said he had committed an offence, and in giving his decision, observed with reference to what had fallen from Major Tucker, that he did not think it necessary to follow what he, Major Tucker, was about to read from the London *Times*, as the circumstances of the case were not similar to those of the one at present before the court. In this case the defendant was charged with blowing a trumpet without a license. He (the magistrate) was there to enforce the law as he found it. The defendant had no right to blow a trumpet in a public street in Bombay without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and in contravention of the express orders given by that officer. The fact of the license which was once granted having been recalled ought at once to have convinced the defendant that the Commissioner of Police had strong reasons for withholding the license ; and his orders ought to have been obeyed. The police therefore had done their duty in the way they had acted. He would further observe, in respect of what had fallen from Major Tucker as to the mode by which he and his colleagues desired to reach the hearts of the people, that the circumstances of this country were not the same as those of England. There all the people professed one religion, and efforts to reclaim the godless and the fallen would meet with sympathy and encouragement from all ; but in India the people comprised so many different races, professing different religions, that efforts directed in the way intended by the Salvation Army were likely to do more harm than good to the cause they had at heart. He himself was a man who professed a different religion, but he did not view with dislike or disfavor the effort of sincere and honest gentlemen to bring others to their way of thinking, if they believed they were acting in the interests of truth. If the Salvation Army were allowed to play music and blow trumpets with the view of "first catching the ear, then the eye, and then the heart of the people," the Mahomedans, and the Hindus, and the other races would claim a like indulgence, and the result would be demonstrations and counter-demonstrations, and rows would take place. The Commissioner of Police had therefore wisely prohibited the playing of music in the public streets in connection with the processions of the Salvation Army, and he (the magistrate), as one charged with the duty of enforcing law and order, would see that the executive police were supported in their endeavour to preserve the public peace. He had watched with interest the doings of the missionary bodies in this country for many years, and he could say from experience that if the Salvation Army did what their great Master did, and went and preached among the people in all humility and simplicity, without noisy demonstrations, they would gain their object more easily.

The defendant was then fined Rs. 20.

Major Tucker said.—We decline to pay the fine.

The magistrate.—The law will take its course.

"MAJOR" TUCKER wrote to us late yesterday evening :—"I beg to inform you, with reference to Lieutenant Norman's arrest, that we have been obliged, under rather peculiar circumstances, to pay his fine, and that he has just (about an hour ago) been released. This has occurred owing to the fact that he stated that a second cornet of some value, which was presented to the Expedition for use in India, was his private property, whereas it was really the property of the Army, having only been presented to him as a member of the Expedition. This placed us in a difficult position, and while denying emphatically that it was his private property, I have not thought it wise to press the objection. I have paid the fine, as the two instruments would, no doubt, have realised the full amount, and we should have been disappointed in our object of applying for a writ of *habeas corpus* and having the question brought before the High Court. It is now my intention to wire to Head-Quarters in London before acting further in the matter, and then, if necessary, have another case."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town, Council 3 p. m.
Gymkhana, Ladies' morning.
Polo, Gymkhana, evening.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 20th :—Athens (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Khiva (s), Suez ; Thibet (s), Shanghai ; Delhi (s), put back from sea.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Recta (s) and Malda (s), for Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

March		
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l.
Selection	Il Templario	Nicolai.
Valse	Folle Iversse	Waldteufel.
Galop	Victoria	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Thibet entered the dock yesterday.

A RETURNED TRANSPORT.—The Government transport steamer Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain P. Harris, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Suez, which port she left on the 7th instant.

PRIVATE ENTREE TO THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEES.—We learn that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to confer on Senhor DeQuadros, Knight Commander of the orders of Christ and of Conception of Portugal, the privilege of private entree to His Excellency's levées.

CRICKET.—THE CARLTON *vs.* THE HINDU CLUB.—A match will be played between the Carlton and the Hindu Cricket Clubs to-morrow (Saturday) on the Maidan opposite the Gymkhana pavilion. Play is to commence at 2 p.m. sharp. The match promises to be an interesting one.

CRIMINAL BEACH OF TRUST.—Dada Ramjee and Dowletta Suckia, cart-drivers, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of ten bags of rapeseed, valued at Rs. 100, the property of Messrs. Tickel and Co. They were sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Morgue, Camp tateepoora, on the body of Rama Pandoo, aged twenty-five years, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 11th instant by a bullock-cart wheel passing over his left foot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUGAR FROM TODDY.—The success of Dr. J. N. Fonseca, author of the History of Goa, in converting toddy of the cocoanut tree into chrystallised sugar, has been hailed with satisfaction by the press at Goa, and flattering calculations are made of the advantages that will accrue to the country from the development of this new industry.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of this Society during the week ending the 16th inst :—horses, lame 5, sores on body 5 ; bullocks, lame 14, sore neck 24, tumours on neck 5, emaciated 11 ; total number of cases 64.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Din Mahomed Salloo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession Rs. 130-1-9 in cash, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to satisfactorily account for its possession. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 11th September was Rs. 44,46,334. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 8,44,385. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,80,628. The balance left was Rs. 45,10,091. There was in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 23,55,023 belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THEFTS.—Abdool Saik Hoosein, a servant to Surgeon Major Nolan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a set of false teeth, valued at Rs. 30, the property of his master. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Assubally Adamjee was yesterday con-victed by the same magistrate of stealing two turbans, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Issubally Abdoolally. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 19th Sept., was 458, being 71 more than in the previous week, 40 more than the week ending 20th Sept., 1881, and 47 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 292 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 27·84. There were 95 deaths from remittent fever, being 33 more than in the previous week, and 24 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 57, 26, and 7 respectively, compared with 70, 27, and 16 last year. There were 3 deaths from cholera in the week under notice.

LECTURE BY A RAJA.—The Raja of Sattara gave a long and interesting lecture on Wednesday evening at the Prarthana Somaj room, Poona, against the principles of the Brahmo Samaj. The room was crowded.—*Deccan Herald.*

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Lillaram valad Punumal, Munshi of the Moro Police Station, and Haji Mahomed valad Moleno, Munshi of the Daulatpur Police Station, in the Hyderabad District, having been dismissed from their appointments, are declared ineligible for re-employment in any capacity in the service of Government.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

POLO.

A MATCH will be played on the maidan in front of the Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 5-15 :—

LIGHT	VS.	DARK.
To wear white.		To wear any colours.
Mr. A. Arthur.		Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. F. O. Bridgeman.		Mr. J. B. Edwards.
Mr. A. Craigie.		Mr. C. Gray.
Mr. L. B. Ker,		Mr. J. Mackay.
Mr. N. S. Symons.		Mr. J. L. Symons.

Seats will be provided for ladies.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

IN this matter a caveat has been filed by the son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, against probate being granted of the will of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormariee Wadia to the applicants, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and Mr. N. Spencer. A rule *nisi* calling upon the applicants' to show cause why an administrator *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the estate of the deceased was to-day called on for further hearing, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants ; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator ; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Mr. John Greenwood, examined by Mr. Farran.—I am manager of the Land Mortgage Bank of India. I was requested by the applicant Hormarjee to make an examination of the exchange and Government paper account. This statement was placed in my hand, and I checked it with Hormarjee's passbooks of the National Bank and Hongkong Bank, and also the salo and purchase slips, and when necessary with counter-foils of the cheque-books. I checked some of the items ; and this is the account which I prepared. It begins on the 25th January, 1882 ; and the balance is brought down to the 24th June, 1882 ; and it is subsequently brought down to yesterday's date in this supplementary account. I have embodied the results of the investigation in my report. The result is assets Rs. 5,37,793 and liabilities Rs. 6,09,279, so far as this report is concerned, showing a deficiency of Rs. 35,486. The subsequent account shows an excess of assets over liabilities of Rs. 54,514. This subsequent account shows Rs. 98,000 worth of Government paper beyond the balance of the Government paper account. I made a report explanatory of the former reports.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I was not told, when I made up the account, of an item of Rs. 24,840 to the debit of applicant Hormarjee in the books of the firm. I only looked at Hambro's account, and did not check it. I took the valuation given by Hormarjee of the 79 Coorla shares. Government paper of the value of Rs. 2,46,000 was shown me yesterday. There was other Government paper, which, he said, was not to be taken in account. I was asked to ascertain the position of his affairs on the 24th June, 1882, so far as his business transactions were concerned : not his private assets. The Government paper for Rs. 98,000 that I was shown yesterday would be his private assets. I say from memory that Hambro's account, extending over six months, showed a total of above £1,400,000. I did not see the Coorla shares. I was not told that they were mortgaged. I was told they were with the Chartered Mercantile and the Agra Banks. I was not told why they were deposited there. Supposing I was auditing the accounts of a company, I should not have audited the accounts in this way. I should have asked for the regular accounts. Except what was told me is correct, and what the accounts showed, I am unable to say that my account is correct. (The stock account with Hambro was put in.) It was not shown me. I did not see or hear of the Government paper account with Hambro. My investigations do not extend to it. Government paper has been going down since the beginning of the year, and since July, 1881, when 4 per cents. rose to Rs. 106. It is about par now.

Re-examined by Mr. Farran.—The fluctuations in Government paper I mentioned referred to the Bombay market. I don't know if the Government paper referred to in the Hambro account has been sold or not, or whether it was sold at a profit or loss. I cannot say whether the pass-books of the National and Hongkong Banks that were shown me covered all the banking business. Assuming what Hormarjee told me to be true, I can say my account is correct. I saw the account signed by Hambro, which I took to be correct. I did not go through the accounts to ascertain the solvency or otherwise of the firm of B. and A. Hormarjee. I saw that the £50,000 were actually covered subsequently, and had proviously been covered up to Rs. 35,000.

This wss the case for the applicants.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the court on behalf of the caveator, said the question for his Lordship to determine was whether the testator, in executing the last will, knew its contents. There was no question as to his sound mind, and that he signed it. There was no evidence, however, that the testator knew the contents and approved of them, with the exception that Ardasir himself said that he knew the contents, which statement, on the authorities the learned counsel was about to cite, was consistent with his not knowing them. On the other hand, the statements made by the testator in three distinct places showed that he did not know the contents of the will. The fact was that, if the will of 1882 was true, the charities would be swept away until the death of Mrs. Ardasir. Those who knew the testator found it impossible to believe that he would have approved of such a state of things. There were statements to show that Ardasir did not know the contents of the will ; and the statements of the doctors that he knew them went for nothing. The *onus* of proof lay on the party applying for probate ; and it lay on the party who obtained a bounty by the will to show that the testator knew what he was doing, and to satisfy the court as to the righteousness of the course he adopted. The learned counsel cited English authorities to show that it was incumbent on the party propounding a will to satisfy the court that the testator knew the contents of the will, and that the course adopted was righteous and honest. It was necessary, he argued, that the solicitor should have read over the will to the testator. The case had been loaded with a quantity of matter irrelevant to the material question, whether the testator knew the contents of the will.

The judge.—If the testator did not know the contents of the will, it is a charge of gross fraud against the applicant Hormarjee.

Mr. Inverarity said it came to that, and he did not fear to meet it. But according to the English authorities, it was not necessary to make that charge. It was enough to prove that the applicant had not discharged the onus thrown upon him. There was a vast deal of probability that the testator did not know the contents of the will.

The judge said that in this case the testator did not desire his testamentary dispositions to be known ; and so there were peculiar circumstances in this case which could not have been present to the minds of the judges who decided the English cases.

Mr. Inverarity said no doubt the testator did not wish his testamentary dispositions to be proclaimed from the house-tops, but he had spoken of them up to 1878 to the members of his family. Referring to the irrelevant matter, the learned counsel said all the abuse of Nusserwanjee had been spitefully imported by Hormarjee into the case. There was no necessity for repeating alleged conversations with Mr. Ardasir and for abusing Nusserwanjee whenever there was a chance. One could not see the reason, unless it was that Hormarjee was gratifying a petty spite by saying that his father considered him to be "wicked" and "vicious"—statements that got into the newspapers, to the prejudice of Nusserwanjee. Another circumstance was falsely flaunted before the world, that Nusserwanjee had been turned out of the firm. The fact was that Nusserwanjee had wanted to leave the firm since 1879, and that it was at the special request of his father that he stayed on. Ardasir's letter to Nusserwanjee, which had been put in, sufficiently showed that his father wished very much that he should continue in the firm. On the occasion of Nusserwanjee throwing a book at Hormarjee, Nusserwanjee was much annoyed at the latter's petty and spiteful attempt to get him out of the direction of the Coorla Mills ; but it was untruthfully stated that his father told Nusserwanjee to leave his office in five minutes. It was true that Nusserwanjee 'did not wish to be in the firm with Hormarjee. It was his principal objection to continue in the firm ; and he thereby threw away his prospects of succeeding to Lowjee Castle, &c. He could not be blamed for wishing to retire from the firm : he had been long a partner in the firm, and had gained independent means to live upon. He had since then been trading on his own account. The only blame the learned counsel could lay to Nusserwanjee's charge was refusing the subsequent advances of his father. He no doubt took the unwise, but what appeared to him the proud course of not trying to ingratiate himself again with his father, knowing the influences which were at work against him on the part of Mrs. Ardasir. But there could be no question that the rancour of Mr. Ardasir towards Nusserwanjee had cooled, and that he left him more by the will of 1882 than by that of 1879. Then, the applicant had needlessly made against his own mother the extraordinary charge of criminal misappropriation. Supposing it to be true, it was unnatural to import that charge into the case. The learned counsel said the charge was untrue, as would be shown from the evidence. Mrs. Ardasir's sister was married to Eduljee Colabawalla's son, and she had been supporting Colabawalla even before her husband made him a regular allowance. She went personally to pay these allowances, and sometimes they fell into arrear and were paid in lump sums for two or three months. These little incidents were not sufficient to account for Mr. Ardasir's reducing the allowance to his wife from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,500 a month ; for he was satisfied with his wife's explanations, and in the codicil which he made after being told by some busybody that the charitable allowances were not paid, he allowed Mrs. Ardasir's allowance to stand as it was before. A charge of criminal misappropriation should not, even if true, have been made by the applicant against his own mother ; but it was, the learned counsel said, as untrue as it was needlessly introduced into the case. Mr. Inverarity then referred at some length to the alterations made by the testator in his wills and codicils since 1878. Referring to Pootlibai's legacy, which by a clerical error was put down in the fair copy of the will at Rs. 200 for life, instead of Rs. 200 per month for life, the learned counsel argued that it was a patent ambiguity.

The judge said a will was not to be construed by a few words, but by the testator's intentions, to be gathered from the whole document, and thereby the ambiguity might be cleared.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that it was a patent ambiguity, that the trustees could not pay Pootlibai more than Rs. 200 for life, and that the opinion of the court would have to be taken upon the point. No parole evidence could be admitted to explain the ambiguity.

The judge thought that it was a plain ambiguity, and that it would be absurd to suppose that Mr Ardasir left his daughter Rs. 200 for life. It must have been an allowance to be made at certain periods ; and thus the intention of the testator might be gathered from the rest of the will.

Mr. Inverarity said the point would have to be argued hereafter. He now submitted, on the English authorities he cited, that the court could not supply the words which the testator had evidently omitted. Having referred to the alterations, the learned counsel said all the alterations were found to be in favour of Hormarjee.

The judge said it did not strike him as strange, because Hormarjee was in his father's confidence and was growing in favour,

Mr. Inverarity said that, admitting that Hormarjee was the favoured son, the case he was going to make for the caveator would show that the testator was anxious more for his charities than for his favoured son, and even his firm. They were the pride and pleasure of his life ; and when they saw that the effect of the last will was to sweep away all the charities until the death of Mrs. Ardasir, by which time all the poor relatives of the testator might be dead and gone, the improbability of the case set up by the applicant Hormarjee would be apparent. His Lordship had yet heard only one side of the story, and when the learned counsel came to comment upon Hormarjee's evidence, he would show the false statements he had made. He had the advantage of speaking of conversations with a dead man, which made him think that he was safe in whatever he said, because there was nobody to contradict him ; yet the learned counsel hoped to be able to show satisfactorily that some of Hormarjee's statements could not be true. The evidence for the caveator would show that the testator could not on any account have consented to his prized charities being all at once swept away. Coming to the execution of the last will, the learned counsel said it was prepared in a remarkable hurry. No preparation had been made for it ; and Mr. Ardasir had not expressed any intention of having a new will executed. The open sketches which he caused to be prepared every month would have enabled him to see that the giving away of the Coorla shares to Hormarjee would leave nothing for his charities. It could not be urged that he gave away the shares in ignorance that the effect would be to sweep away all his charities ; and it was incredible to believe that he could have done it knowingly. The learned counsel commented at some length on the average income of the Coorla estate, contending that it would leave no balance for charitable purposes. Some portion of the income would have to be deducted for local charities there.

The judge.—Is there no municipality ?

Mr. Inverarity.—I believe there is. Hormarjee nods. Perhaps he is the Lord Mayor there. (Laughter.)

The learned counsel next referred to the income from the Municipal buildings, "Belle View," "Bounty Hall," the ground at Parell, the stable at Churney-road, and other sources. The nett income of the immoveable property was Rs. 42,540, and the expenditure Rs. 7,537, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,003. The income of the moveable property, at Hormarjee's own estimate, was Rs. 18,03,041. The outgoings would come to Rs. 17,57,100, which would have to be paid out or set apart by the trustees. Then there was a disputed liability of about Rs. 22,600, chiefly for repairs, &c., claimed by Mrs. Ardasir. Even knocking of one-half the amount, the total outgoings would be Rs. 27,68,100, leaving a balance of about Rs. 46,000. The executors would have thus to borrow at least Rs. 2,50,000 to lend it to Hormarjee with the Rs. 46,000, making up the three lakhs allowed him by the will for the purposes of the firm.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

MILL AND PRESS COMPANIES.

THE SOONDERDASS S. AND W. MILLS CO.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas in the chair. The report of the directors stated that the business done during the year was of a satisfactory character, and there was a net profit of Rs. 1,04,109. A dividend was recommended for the second half-year of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share. This recommendation was adopted by the meeting, and Rs. 25,000 were carried to the reserve fund. Messrs. Vandravundas Purshotumdas and C. M. Setna, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company ; and Messrs. Framjee Temuljee and Dwarkadass Odhowjee were appointed auditors for the year 1882-83, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of this company was held yesterday. The report showed that there had been an increase of work in Bombay during the year, but the Bhownaggar Press had been stopped working a good deal in connection with the erection of a new boiler procured during the year. The company had earned Rs. 48,419, and adding amount realised by rent, transfer fee, and interest, and the balance from the last account, the total to the credit of profit and loss account was Rs. 55,521. A dividend was recommended of Rs. 350 per share, leaving nothing to be transferred to the reserve fund for future expenses on repairs. The report and accounts were approved, and the dividend recommended by the directors was declared payable on and after the 4th October. The retiring directors, Messrs. Rustomjee P. Billimoria and Shamjee Jadowjee, were re-elected, and in place of Mr. Geo. K. Heinricks, resigned, Mr. D. H. Glade was confirmed as a director. Mr. Bapoobhai Kalidas was elected auditor for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 150.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit presiding. It appears from the directors' report for the year ending 30th June, 1882, that the net profit earned amounted to Government Rs. 1,04,984-0-11, making, with the balance of Rs. 962-6-7 carried over from last year, Rs. 1,05,946-7-6. Of this amount Rs. 46,340 were in March last distributed as an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 70 per share, and there now remained Rs. 59,606-7-6, which the Board of Directors recommended should be disposed of as follows :—(a) as depreciation of buildings, Rs. 18,000 ; (b) as bonus to certain of the company's employés Rs. 1,640 ; (c) in payment of a further dividend of Rs. 60 per share, Rs. 39,720 ; leaving a balance of Government Rs. 246-7-6 to carry forward to next year's account. The report states :—The trade of Hyderabad is still unable to take off the full production of your mill, but it is steadily, although slowly, increasing, and no doubt will soon suffice to absorb all the yarn and cloth your machinery can produce. In the absence of sufficient demand on the spot some yarn has been sent out for sale to Sholapore, Richore, and Bellary, amounting to 8,000 lbs. in 1880-81, and 80,800 lbs. in 1881-82, but the results so far have not been encouraging.

The report, and the audited accounts of the company, were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 60 per share was declared payable on and after the 27th instant. The chairman was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Edulji Nusserwanji Setna and Burjorji Muncherji Wadia were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each for the ensuing year.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 20th instant are published for general information:—

Karachi.—No rain, River at Kotri on 18th, 13 feet 10 inches, against 14¾ feet on same date last year. Fever increasing, prevalent in 9 talukas. Freshet from Gaj on 6th, which will benefit crops. Rice coming into ear in places. Rats doing some damage in Shahbandar. Eight cases small-pox in Sujawal Taluka. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 32 and 34, Sehwan 28, 44 and 48, Mirpur Batoro 22, 44 and 40, and Tatta 25, 36 and 44.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 6 inches against 9 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops looking well. Preparations for rabi commenced. Cotton picking in progress. Fever and cough general. Cattle-disease and small-pox in 2 talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 24. 26 and 52, Sukkur 26, 30 and 60, and Larkhana 25, 31 and 60 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—River rising again. Small-pox in Hyderabad, bad fever in 5 talukas. No rain Wheat 25, jowari 48, bajri 43, rice red 32, and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops coming into ear. Jowari in about 20 villages in Jacobadad Taluka attacked by worms. Rain and sesame crops healthy. Cotton picking continues. Nights cooler. Fever prevailing. Wheat 27, bajri 54, rice 23, and jowari 64 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Total rain 30 inches 41 cents. Crops doing well. Slight fever in Gogha and Dholka alukas. Cholera in Viramgam, 1 case fatal, Bajri 2 and wheat 28 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 3 cents. Crops healthy. Reaping of makai begins. Fever prevalent. Wheat 0, bajri 34, and maize 61 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain at Kaira ·07, total 40·96. Crops in good condition. Slight cattle-disease in Mehmadabad Taluka. Slight fever in Thasra Taluka. Cholera in Nadiad Taluka, 2 cases, 2 fatal; in Kapadvanj Taluka 37 cases 28 fatal. Wheat 30, bajri 31, rice 2 pounds.

Broach.—No rain. Fine clear weather. Crops in low-lying lands along southern bank of Narmada damaged by late heavy flood. Crops excellent in other places, Jowari 36, bajri 32 and rice 27 pounds. Slight fever in Broach and Jambusar talukas.

Surat.—No rain, total 43·69. Crops healthy. Jowari 36 pounds and nagli 52.

Khandesh.—Rain plentiful and sufficient. Locusts have greatly damaged crops in many places; measures are being taken for their destruction. Cholera in Pachora, cases 16, fatal 6, Bajri 43 pounds.

Nasik.—Rain maximum, Peint 15 inches, heavy in 6 talukas, good in all. Weather bright since 13th. Cholera abating. Locusts continue. Damage from floods in several talukas. Wheat 28, bajri 36, and rice 28.

Colaba (Bombay).—No rain; total 67·89, being 2·38 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 16th, 18th, and 19 nil on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain 20 cents, total 80·42; more wanted. Crops good. Second sort rice 28 pounds. Cholera in Salsette Taluka, cases 7, deaths 5. Fever in 7 and small-pox in 2 talukas.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1·74, total 104·88. Harvesting of early crops in progress, late crops flourishing. Fever in 3 and cattle-disease in 6 talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Rain throughout district; maximum 2·73 in Maval, minimum 2 cents at Indapur. Crops healthy. Thirty-three cholera cases in Sirur and Poona, 23 deaths. Bajri 48 and jowari 61 pounds. In Poona bajri 41 and jowari 50.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Akola 3·67, Sangamner 3·01, Kopargaon 1 inch, Parner 74 cents, Rahuri 62, Jamkhed 54, Nevasa 35, very slight in Shrigonda, Karjat, Shevgaon and Nagar. Rainfall has done good to the kharif crop, but locusts are doing damage to the crops in Kopargaon, Sangamner, Akola, Nevasa and Rahuri. Sowing of rabi in progress in Nagar, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Shevgaon, and Nevasa. Cholera in Shevgaon 8 attacks and 3 deaths, Rahuri 3 attacks and 3 deaths. Bajri maximum 66 pounds in Jamkhed and minimum 45 in Kopargaon; jowari maximum 108 in Jamkhed, minimum 54 in Kopargaon. Total average rainiall of the district 20·54.

Sholapur.—No rain. Rabi sowing commenced; kharif crop except mug in excellent condition. Cholera cases 14, deaths 3. Bajri 62 pounds 3 tolas and jowari 79 pounds 27 tolas.

Satara.—Rain 12 cents, total 52·3; slight rain fell in almost all talukas: maximum, Patan 3·03, minimum, Koregon 9 cents. Crops doing well. Slight cattle-disease in 3 talukas. Cholera in 5 talukas; cases 126, deaths 47. Bajri 50·8 and jowari 57·10.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum, Indi 50 cents, minimum Bagalkot 24 cents. Bajri crops ripening. Cotton sowing completed. Rabi sowing commenced. Slight cholera in Muddebihal and Badami. Jowari 102 and bajri 77 pounds.

Belgaum.—Prospects good. Crops doing well. Sowing of 2nd crops commenced. Cholera in Chikodi and Athni talukas; 3 deaths out of 14 persons attacked. Jowari 71 and bajri 66 pounds.

Dharwar.—Slight rainfall at eight stations varying from 1 inch to 14 cents. Standing crops healthy. Cotton sowing progressing. Sawa and ragi being cut. Slight ague in 3 and cattledisease in 2 talukas.

Kanara.—Rain, Karwar 1·08. total 102·36, Kumta 1·49, Sirsi 2·92, Haliyal 97 cents. Rice crops in ear above ghat. Rigi, sugarcane, and garden produce healthy. General health good. Weather clearing. Rice common Karwar 10, district average 12½ sers per rupee.

Bajkot.—Weather warm and cloudy. General health fair. Cholera disappeared from Navanagar and other places. Crops thriving. Bajri 28 and jowari 33 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 8 cents, total 21 inches 19 cents. Fever in some places. Crops good. Bajri 28 and jowari 32.

Baroda.—Rain 1·78, total 40·74. Fever in parts of Navsari and Kadi Divisions. Crops promising generally. Bajri 34 and rice common 24 pounds per British rupee.

General Remarks.—Rain in some districts of the Deccan. Kharif crops generally doing well. Preparations for rabi commenced in some districts. Locusts doing damage in Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Nasik. Fever and cattle-disease in some districts.

THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

The following is an additional list of cases relieved by the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Military Relief Fund:—

Amount previously disbursed up to 4th September, 1882,	Rs. 181,973 6 0
Amount remitted to 10 mothers, 3 fathers, 3 brothers and one sister [illegible] followers, through the [illegible] General, Bombay	510 0 0
[illegible] to one mother, [illegible] Jacob-[illegible]	40 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount [illegible] to 1 mother, native of [illegible] through the Deputy [illegible] General, Bombay	[illegible]
Amount remitted to 3 [illegible] native of 23rd Regt. N.I., Ahmedabad	[illegible]
Amount remitted to 5 mothers, native of No. 2 Mountain Battery, Poona	200 0 0
Amount remitted to 16 mothers and 9 fathers, native of 29th Regt. N. I., Kurrachee	1,000 0 0
Amount remitted to 8 mothers and 2 fathers, native of 16th Regt. N. I., Poona	400 0 0
Amount remitted to 42 mothers, 31 fathers, 1 aunt and 1 grandfather, native of 30th Regt. N. I., Jacobabad	3,000 0 0
Amount remitted to 2 European children of 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, Bellary, through the Assistant Adjutant-General, Bangalore	532 0 0
Total	Rs. 1,88,065 6 0

T. S. WEIR,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Military Relief Fund.

Honorary Secretaries' Office, Bombay, September 21, 1882.

NATIVE JUDGES.

Mr. A. O. Hume writes to the *Pioneer* to propound a scheme for reorganising the Judicial service, which he considers embodies "the smallest concession that we can make in this matter, unless we are willing to admit that we are mere talkers, and that despite all our professions, *we do not really mean* to give the people of the country a fair share of the appointments in all those branches of the service for which their capacity has been proved."

Mr. Hume's proposals are as follows:—To unify the entire judicial service subordinate to the High or Chief Court in each Province or Presidency. To divide this service into the following grades:—

Name of Office.	Salary (p. m.) when held by an European.	Salary (p. m.) whed held by a Native.
Senior Judges	3,000	2,000
Judges	2,500	1,666
Junior Judges	2,000	1,333
Assistant Judges	1,500	1,000
Sub-Judges, 1st Class		900
,, 2nd Class		800
,, 3rd Class		700
,, 4th Class		600
,, 5th Class		500
,, 6th Class		400
Probationary Sub-Judges		300

Natives to include all persons without distinction of creed, caste, race or colour, born and *domiciled* in India.

No European to be appointed to any grade lower than that of Assistant Judge, and no European other than a member of the Covenanted Civil Service to be appointed to that or either of the three higher grades, for the present[*]. At first one-fourth, after 7 years[†] one-third, and after 14 years half of all vacancies occurring in the 4 higher grades to be filled by natives; *not less* than half of these to be drawn from the lower grades, and all not so drawn to be taken from amongst native barristers and pleaders of not less than twelve years' practice.

All grades below that of Assistant Judges to be filled exclusively by promotion from the lower grades. Probationary Sub-Judges to be appointed entirely from native pleaders or barristers of not less than two years standing, (?) (many urge) who have taken B. A. or B. L., or corresponding degrees. Probationary Sub-Judges after three years' service to be either confirmed and appointed to the 6th class, or removed.

Vacancies in High Court Judgeships to be filled in rotation from the following classes:—

(1) European Senior Judges, and Judges.
(2) Native Senior Judges, and Judges.
(3) European Barristers of not less than ten[‡] years' practice here or at home.
(4) Native Barristers and Pleaders of not less than twenty[§] years' practice.

Mr. Hume is of opinion that, "carried out throught the Empire this scheme would involve no permanent increase of expenditure; it would certainly ensure a more efficient administration of justice, and it would meet to a great extent the aspirations of all the more moderate members of the native community."

"It is still an open question," Mr. Hume admits, "Whether natives would make as good executives, say Magistrates and Collectors, as imported Englishmen. I think that some of them would. I maintain, for instance, that my old friend Rajah Latchman Sing (now, I think senior Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces) is every whit as well qualified to hold charge of a district as four-fifths of the Europeans who have held districts during the last thirty years. But, still, this is merely my opinion; many abler officers defer from me and the point is still one open to argument. But as regards the capacities of natives for judicial posts, the question is no longer an open one. The highest authorities, including the Privy Council, have repeatedly recorded the fact that natives have been amongst the best and ablest Judges that have ever sat on the bench in India."

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[*] Ultimately half the appointments reserved for Europeans to be given to Barrsters of not less than 6 years practice. Some wish to raise this limit to 12 years, and so place all Baristers native and European on the some footing. But others point out that no English Barrister of twelve years' practice, other than a failure, would accept an appointment of Rs. 1,500 a month, and that really good men of even six years' practice would only do this on account of what it led to. On the other hand, first class native pleaders of twelve years' standing, attracted by the comparative *otium cum dignitate* of the Bench, would gladly, in most cases, accept appointments of Rs. 1,000 a month. And were the limit in their case to be lowered, it would keep the best men out of the sub-judge class, as on this men could hardly hope to rise (even with the greatly improve rate of promotion that this scheme involves) in less than 12 to 15 years, to an Assistant Judgeship.

[†] Others desire to see the change introduced more rapidly and say 5 and 10 years.

[‡] By the High and Chief Courts on the recommendations of the Judges of the Courts subordinate to them.

[§] See previous note as to the 6 and 12 years' terms.

BENGAL.

Exhibition of Mr. Wilson's Lions.—At the Theatre Royal, Chowringhee, on last Saturday night, Mr. John Wilson gave an exhibition of his lions and the power over them of their tamer, Herr Edward Dyerling. Although this was a special evening for the Press, yet a number of Mr. Wilson's friends were also present. The den with the lions was stationed in the rink, opposit to which in a *marquée*, seats were arranged for the guests. The tamer entered the den at about 8 o.clock amidst profound silence, for the audience, who, from the view they had previouly obtained of the animals, refused to believe that any human being could escape instant demolishment on coming in contact with such huge savage beasts. The instant the man was in the den, each animal took its place. Dividing themselves into couples, they crouched around, while the youngest of them lay at the feet of the tamer, perfectly docile, and licking his hands. Then, coolly taking his seat on this animal, Herr Dyerling fired off a succession of shots from a revolver, which made the other brutes roar at him, and execute sundry dashes with their pows—the beast uudernenth him remaining perfectly passive all the while. This done, the tamer issued an order to pass, and the animals leaped round about him, then vaulted over him—the highest vault being about fourteen feet, the height of the den. Next, the tamer put up a hurdle which the animals took with much ease, displaying their relish of the performance by roaring and snapping at one another as they passed over. Then came the most dangerous part of the performance. A lighted hoop was placed over the hurdle. This excited the brutes beyond measure, and they roared angrily as the tamer bade them jump through it. One large lion made a dash for him as he held the hoop, but he was instantly met by a snub on the nose from the tamer, and retreating, when through his performance with as much good grace as he could summon for the occasion. Right into the group of the roaring animals the tamer again dashed, and fired a rapid succession of pistol shots which caused the brautes to roar madly. He then quietly sat amongst them, played with them, and finally retreated cautiously, being attended to the door of exit by the young lion, which seemed sorry to lose his company. This young animal was brought up by Herr Dyerling from a cub, and has been fed by no other hands. The other brutes were tamed and schooled when fresh from Africa, a glance at them being sufficient to bear testimony to this fact.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

Mr. Grant Duff's Tour.—A telegram from Madura, Sept. 19, to the *Madras Times*, states:—On Monday, at the Palace, at 7 a. m., an address to the Governor at Madura was read by Mr. Ramsubbier, a District Court Vakil, to which His Excellency replied at some length. Afterwards there was a levee, which was numerously attended. In the afternoon Mrs. Grant Duff held an "at home." In the evening the Teppacolam was brilliantly lighted up. A pandal was erected for the party, well lighted and furnished and prettily decorated. There was a nautch and display of fireworks. This morning at 8 o'clock the party, accompanied by most of the European residents, visited and went thoroughly over the temple. All the jewels were displayed. Round the small tank inside were ranged all the vahanams and a collection of the products and manufactures of the district. His Excellency minutely inspected these and seemed much pleased with all he saw. The party leaves to night at 10 o'clock by special train, and proceeds straight to Ooty. The Governor will return to Madras by Mysore and Bangalore.

Golf at Madras.—The Calcutta Silver Handicad medal was played for on the 13th, 14th, 16th and 18th inst., and comprise one round of the Spur Tank, one of Guindy and two rounds of the Island Links. The nnmber of members who competed was large (18), but we regret to see so many figuring on the "retired" list. The Links taken as a whole were in better order than we have, ever seen them, although the Guindy 'Browns' are still "not to be desired The interest in the competition was sustained until the last round had been played, as five players were within four strokes of one another. Col. C. J. Smith proved the winner of the medal with a net score of 182, Mr. Prentice taking the first prize, Mr. L. A. Bowden second prize, and Revd. Stevenson third prize:—

Scores.	Spur Tank.	Island.	Guindy.	Island.	Total.	H'cap.	Nett Total.
Col. C. J. Smith	61	42	65	40	208	26	182
Mr. Prentice	69	46	78	44	237	58	179
Mr. L. A. Bowden	64	50	80	47	241	58	188
Rev. Stevenson	53	36	59	37	185	...	185
Col. Hunt	63	40	70	43	216	30	186
Mr. W. Walker	53	39	58	38	188	..	188
Mr. Smellie	58	42	66	44	210	18	192

There were eleven other competitors.—*Mail.*

THE SALEM RIOTS.

A telegram to the *Madras Times* from Salem, Sept. 18, States:—

Aporave Soondrum Chetty, who is alleged to have taken a prominent part in the dacoities, was arrested this morning.

To-day Inspector Ali Doss arrested Oliva Chetty Balnaik, Munsiff of Paunampetai, and Paramannen [illegible] of the Shanar caste.

[illegible] reward for Soondrum Chetty, has been [illegible] one thousand.

[illegible] sent for from Trichinopolyare two [illegible] the 21st to relieve the fifty men of the [illegible] to Bangalore.

[illegible] that Salem is to be made a Mili[illegible]. The old barracks on Namkal road are [illegible] renovated.

[illegible] Constables, one Inspector, seven [illegible] Head Constables, one bugler and one [illegible] Constable, to be immediately enrolled [illegible] police.

[illegible] reserve police of three European Head [illegible] and nine constables were selected to-day [illegible] Superintendent from different divisions of the taluq. They are to be armed with spiders, and an indent has already been despatched. At the sitting of the Conrt of the Special Magistrate to-day 120 prisoners were brought up, and the case proceeded with. They were remanded. Mr. Wedderburn appeared for Government.

The appearances at Salem, indicate perfect quiet.

The Head Assistant Magistrate has prohibited the completion of a mosque lately in the course of erection at Trivatore, consequent on its proximity to the Hindu temples. Great excitement prevailed among the Mahomedans of Vaniembody recently when they declined to allow Hindus to pass the temple. Everything is happily now settled.

THE LOSS OF STOCK NOTES.

The following resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, is issued:—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the payment of stock notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed:—

1. When any person desires to make a claim for the value of a stock note alleged to have been lost or destroyed, he should at once produce before the District officer all the evidence he can produce regarding the circumstances of the destruction or loss of the note, which must be absolutely identified. The District Officer may either reject the claim, or, if he is of opinion that the evidence establishes beyond doubt the impossibility or extreme improbability of the note ever being presented, he should record his opinion to this effect, and forward it to the Comptroller General. The latter, if he agrees as to the effect of the evidence may direct as follows:—

(1) That the loss of the note be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and the Local Government Gazettes, and that after two years from the first advertisement of the loss the value of the note may be paid by the District Officer and invested, if possible, in Government securities, or, if the amount is too small, then paid into the Government Savings Bank.

(2) That after twenty years from the date of advertisement, if meantime the note has not been presented for payment, the said investment, with accumulated interest (or the said deposit, if no investment has been made), be delivered to the claimant or his assignee, or other legal representatives, upon a bond of indemnity with two personal sureties attached.

3 If the Comptroller General think that the circumstances warrant more favourable terms to the claimant, he may, if he think fit, submit the case to the Government for orders; but this is not to be done unless the evidence establishes a claim of Rs. 100 at least; nor is the period after which delivery to the claimant may be made to be reduced, under any circumstances, below five years.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN ARCHBISHOP.

A deliberate attempt to murder the Most Rev. Dr. Goold, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, was made on the 21st August by P. A. C. O'Farrell, a solicitor practising in Melbourne. For a long time past O'Farrell has entertained a grudge against the archbishop, on account of a dispute concerning property, which, many years ago, formed the subject of a suit in equity between the parties. O'Farrell recently contemplated instituting a prosecution for perjury against the archbishop, but he abandoned this design in favour of the more direct and tragic mode of procedure which he put in practice last Monday. About half-past 5 in the evening the archbishop and the Rev. Father Daly were walking in front of the former's residence, at Brighton, when O'Farrell rushed up to within 5ft. or 6ft. of the archbishop, and deliberately fired two revolver bullets at him. Strange to say, only one of the shots took effect, and that merely caused a slight flesh wound on the forefinger of the archbishop's right hand. O'Ferrell having fired the two shots ran away, but was very shortly aferwards arrested near the scene of his crime with a revolver in his hand loaded in two chambers, and a number of cartridges and bullets in his possession. The prisoner is now under remand.—*Melbourne Argus.*

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

It is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

As an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

As A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of white and coloured piece-goods, red, white and blue superfine cloth, &c., &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

1 English-built dog-cart in excellent condition, suitable for a big-horse.
1 Surat cow and calf, giving 8 seers of milk when in full milk.
A black country-bred horse.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY BORI-BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 9th, and TUESDAY, the 10th October next, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Westfield," Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome solid mahogany brass-bound pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a first-rate solid mahogany full size slate billiard table with ball, cues, lamps, complete, by "Bennett," handsome marble figures on marble stands, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese veses, horses, carriages, set of plated and brass-mounted double harness, &c., &c., the property of the Hon. Justice M. Melvill.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated very rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, patent repeater action especially made for India, handsome Tucker's 1, 2 and 3 lights hanging argand lamps, first rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese, vases, one first rate Martini-Henry match rifle with Westley Richards' patent (nearly new), two first-rate double barrelled guns, one by C. J. Reilly, and another by J. Maitland, one first-rate double-barrelled rifle by Charles Lancaster, one handsome strong English-built circular glass-fronted brougham for single or pair of horses, one handsome, strong English-built buggy, one handsome fast-trotting high caste grey Arab horse 14-3, one handsome fast-trotting high caste grey Arab horse 14-3, one handsome high caste dark bay Arab horse, 15 hands, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of John F. Hutchinson, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m., on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of the Stock-in-Trade consisting of French-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household Furniture, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* old office, the stock-in-trade of a merchant, winding up his business, consisting of glassware, tea and coffee cups and saucers, best plated cruet, pickle and liquor frames, tea and coffee services, teapot, hotwater curry dishes, egg stand, ice pitcher, waiters, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, sets of fruit knives and forks in cases, dish covers, black wood and teakwood furniture, such as blackwood round table with marble top, round pier, work, side and dressing tables, sideboard, whatnot, toilet and hat stands, conversation, hall and sofa couches, easy, rocking, folding, light, reclining and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, ottoman, chiffoniers, book-shelf with mirror attached, billiard benches, cue-stand, clothes press, China wardrobe, cupboard, 1 and 2 light hanging argand lamps, table and hanging lamps, an English eight day clock by Lerroo, handsome flower vases and pictures, bronze figures and table ornaments. handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, English perambulator, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
7 cases prints.
25 cases Kangra Valley tea, Pekoe Souchong.
1 duck gun with implements complete.
12 sets plain glassware.
39 cases sparkling and still hock, moselle, and carte blanche in quarts and pints, aullayed and capsule spoiled.

By order of the Administrator General the jewellery and other effects of the late Sabine De Mello, consisting of gold bangles, bracelets, earrings, necklace, neckchain, silk shawl and sarees, wearing apparels, double cot, sofa couch schairs, &c.

On account and at the risk of Borah Ebramjee Allibhoy—G. J. & Co. 130-33. 4 bales "Randed" seawing twist, ex s. s. Tuscany.
122-23. 2 ,, Do. ex s. s. Inchmuree.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Sewbux—

50 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, sale commencino at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructedtg sell by public auction at No. 2, Sassoon's Buildings (1st floor) opposite the Mint, the valuable and handsome Frenc-polished blackwood and teakwood -household furniture pleled ware, glassware, crookery, &c., the property of Robert Martin, Esq., left the Presidency.

Full particulars will appear heareafter.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Meadow-street, Fort, opposite Mr. J. Neuberg's, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a sewing machine, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and pictures, Brussels carpet &c., the property of G. Gordon, Esq., and another gentleman. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, near Trinity Chapel, Dhobie Talao, by order of Dayal Bhimjee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Santookjee Sorabjee Santook and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Santook.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, 1882, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the under-mentioned property in one lot:—

All that piece or parcel of partly freehold and partly Fezandaree land or ground, situate at Bombay, in Sonapore Beach Road, outside the Fort, admeasuring 938 square yards, 67 cents, with the dwelling house, stable, outhouses and privies, and a water-well standing and erected thereon, assessd by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 81, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 82, and new Survey No. 8,393, and bounded on the east by a portion of the vacant ground in front of the said dwelling-house, and beyond it by a stable, on the west by the Dhuswaddy Lane, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the 4th Marine-Line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers or to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 41, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE.

On FRIDAY, the 6th October, 1882, at 3 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction. at their sale room No. 4, Forbes-street, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee H. C., and in Re Hurry Kanjee (an insolvent), trading under the name of Narrandass Hurrydas, the following:—

All the right, title and interest of the insolvent Hurry Kanjee, in a certain messuage, tenement or hut, situate at Sewree near G. I. P. Railway station, Zilla Hoosingabad.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Official Assignee H.C. or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 22nd September 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Head Office:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

Weighing 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS.

THE NEW REGULATION SWORD BELT
WITH SABRETACHE SLINGS AND THIGH STRAP
COMPLETE, Rs. 40.

REGULATION BROWN LEATHER BOOTS
FOR RIDING, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per pair.

ELCHO BOOTS FOR RIDING OR WALKING.
IN BLACK OR BROWN LEATHER.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per pair.

NEWMARKET BOOTS WITH CLOTH TOPS,
CALF OR PATENT LEATHER FEET.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per pair.
ETC., ETC., ETC.

We have lately received a large supply of splendidly dressed leather, from which we are manufacturing the above.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

Our Businss was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.
OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.
"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GENT'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.	
Brown Cotton Half-Hose		... ...from	4 12	per dozen.
Fancy coloured	do.	... ... ,,	5 8	,,
Fancy striped	do.	(very superior) ... ... ,,	8 15	,,
Plain coloured	do.	(equal to silk and wear better) ... ,,	10 8	,,
Merino	do.	(Bismark) ... ... ,,	9 8	,,
,,	do.	(Fancy coloured) ... ... ,,	9 15	,,
,,	do.	(Simla) ... ... ,,	10 8	,,
,,	do.	(Grey and Drab) ... ... ,,	9 8	,,
Black Silk	do.	... ... ,,	17 15	,,
Ribbed Worsted Stockings		... ... ,,	2 8	per pair.

Merino and India Gauze Under Vests in great variety. Compare our qualities and prices with other establishments, and you will see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is the CHEAPEST HOUSE in India for all classes of goods.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

In submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones ...	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ...	,,	65 to 350
single stone	,,	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ...	,,	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do. ...	,,	35 to 450
Do. single stone	,,	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones ...	,,	60 to 225
Do. single stone	,,	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	,,	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	,,	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	,,	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	,,	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	,,	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	,,	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	,,	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	,,	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	,,	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs...	,,	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c. ...	,,	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	,,	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	,,	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils ...	,,	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"Souvenir," "Mizpah," "Dearest," "Regard and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

We beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection.

The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.
Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
White Cassimere for Racing do.
Cricketing and Boating Flannels.
Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and nstructions for self-measurement t, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ....Each Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.

The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & CO., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation ....Each Rs. 16

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and-a-half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c...Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .... ,, 250

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, especially constructed for Railway Travelling ....Rs. 20 and Rs. 25

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap........Rs. 140

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
COURT & CO., 10A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SILVER PLATE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

TANKARDS AND MUGS—
Silver, Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer, in Case, Rs. 95 each.

MEAT CARVERS—
Sets of two Pairs, in Case, Silver Mounted Ivory Handles.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case, Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts Rs. 55 to Rs. 130.

CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved, or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case Rs. 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3, in case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

CORAL & BELLS—
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BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following is the full text of the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the Local Self-Government scheme for this Presidency, dated 19th September :—

The Government of India in its Resolution dated the 18th May last communicated to the various Local Governments at considerable length and in full details its views and orders on the subject of the extension of local self-government, and indicated the principles upon which in its opinion measures should be adopted to render the further advance in the direction of such Government real and substantial. On the receipt of this Resolution reports were called for by this Government from the Commissioners and Collectors on the various points touched upon by the Government of India. Those reports have now been received and have been considered by His Excellency the Governor in Council with the care and attention due to the deliberate opinions of officers who from their general ability, their long experience, their acquaintance with the views, modes of thought, and habits of all classes of the population, and their official intercourse with all sections of the community are peculiarly qualified to give valuable and sound advice on so important and difficult a subject.

2. The population of this Presidency, both urban and rural, has for many years enjoyed a large share of local self-government secured to it by the provisions of the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the Bombay District Municipal Act. The constitution of the Municipal and Local Funds Committees was popular; the non-official element predominated; and the large and influential class of Inamdars elected its own representatives on the Taluka and District Local Fund Committees. The Distsict Municipal Act contained provisions authorising Government to grant the elective franchise to city municipalities, and Government possessed the power of elevating town municipalities to the status of city municipalities whenever the inhabitants displayed sufficient intelligence and public spirit to justify such a measure. The improvements which have been effected, and the progress in all that constitutes civilization are hardly credible to those who can remember the state of this Presidency even twenty years ago. Education has advanced, water-supply and sanitation have been provided for, and even the most remote and rugged districts have been opened up by excellent roads. It may well be feared that the newly constituted and less experienced Boards could ill spare the guiding influence of the Collector which has hitherto enabled the Committees to overcome caste enmities and the conflicting influence of local factions. Political education is a tender plant of very slow growth, and it cannot wisely be forced into a premature development. Before subverting a system which has been found in practice to work so well this Government would have preferred to proceed more cautiously, create and educate a public spirit, and to ascertain the fitness of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees to exercise more extended powers. Such powers are often abused even in countries where the people have been accustomed to free institutions, the growth of centuries, and His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot bnt regard with uncertainty and anxiety the bestowal by one step of unlimited powers on communities so new to their exercise. In its recent orders, however, the Government of India insists on the introduction without delay of very radical measures of a self-government, and having placed on record his opinion that measures so extensive are somewhat premature it will now be the duty of His Excellency the Governor in Council to carry out those measures to the utmost extent which he considers compatible with safety.

3. The main features of the Government of India scheme are in increase of the powers of Local boards urban and rural, a more full emancipation of those boards from the control of local officials, the grant of a wider discretion to the boards in all matters of expenditure, the placing of larger funds at the disposal of those boards, the resuscitation of taluka boards, from their present state of suspended animation, and the introduction of a system under which the members of the boards would in the main be elected, and would be the pepresentatives chosen by the mass of the rate-payers.

4. The chief points for consideration and orders would accordingly appear to be 1st, the constitution of the various boards, Municipal and Local Funds; 2nd, the mode of appointment of the members of such boards; 3rd, the powers to be conferred upon and exercised by such boards; 4th, the funds to be placed under the management of such boards and the functions to be discharged by them; 5th, the nature and extent of the power to be reserved to Government in connection with the administration of the boards.

5. One of the first points to be determined is what are the powers which a Collector of a District is to be allowed to continue to exercise. He now is President of all City and Town Municipalities in his District and also of the District Local Fund Committee. As President of a City Municipality he presides at meetings of the Commissioners, watches over the financial and executive administration, submits questions of importance for the decision of the Commissioners, has a casting vote, and can suspend pending the receipt of the orders of Government the operation of any Resolution carried against a minority of not less than 2-5ths of the members voting. As President of a Town Municipality he is vested with " the power and responsibility for carrying out the purposes of the Act," or in other words he is, subject to appeal to the Commissioner and to Government, invested with plenary powers. As President of the District Local Fund Committee he decides any disputed questions between that Committee and the Taluka Committees, he presides and has a casting vote at meetings of the former Committee, he places the Budget and other business before the Committee, and he possesses the power of veto. The Collector in his turn is subject to the control and orders of the Commissioner of the Division and under the system now in force the latter is in many respects practically the principal authority in Local Fund matters.

6. It is in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council essential to the success and the safe working of the new scheme that the Collector should, for the present at least, continue to be the President of the Municipalities and the District Local Fund Committee of his Collectorate. It may not be necessary that the Collector should retain all the powers which he now possesses and exercise the control in minor matters and questions of detail which he now holds, and it is desirable that his interference in the management of the affairs entrusted to local and municipal boards should be minimised as far as possible, but it is requisite that he should still enjoy a voice in the administration of those affairs and that the power of directing the deliberations of the urban and rural committees of his district should for at all events some years to come be vested in him. After experience has been gained, and when in the course of a few years the more intelligent portion of the population has attained to a degree of political education which it as yet has not reached, it may be found practicable in the more advanced towns and collectorates to appoint non-officials to be Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and even now instances may be found of private persons fitted to undertake such functions of whose services His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to avail himself, but such a step as a general measure would at present, in the opinion of His Excellency be both premature and calculated to ensure the failure of the experiment now to be introduced. To entrust at once with full administrative function spersons who, however estimable and public-spirited they may be, have never before exercised such powers or had any previsous training, and to deprive them at the same time of the counsel and guidance of the officers who have hitherto devised and carried out all reforms and superintended the operations of the various local committees, would be a hazardous step and a measure which Government is not prepared to adopt. It is the desire of His Excellency the Governor in Council that Municipal and Local Fund Committees should be self-governing to the fullest possible extent compatible with efficient, impartial, and judicious administration. It appears to him, however, to be absolutely necessary that for the present at least the Presidents of the various boards should be the district officials, and that a general power of supervision should continue to be vested in those officers. The power may be used sparingly and discreetly, but it should exist, and this Government cannot therefore consent to a step which it is convinced must frustrate the object in view and ensure the utter failure of the experiment.

7. In accordance with the views above expressed the Collector will in the case of City Municipalities continue for the present to be President, and to direct the deliberations of the Committees, save in the few possible exceptional cases where private persons qualified to perform the duties of a President may be available. He will as now watch over the financial and executive administration, but he will no longer possess the power of suspending the operation of a resolution passed by the majority of the Commissioner and will abstrin from all interference with the action of the Commissioners. It will merely be his duty to report to Government through the Commissioner of the Division the adoption by the Municipal Board of any course which he deems prejudicial to the public health, safety or interests generally, and Government will in future as now have authority to disallow any order passed by the Municipal Commissioners. Under ordinary circumstances the Collector when presiding at a meeting whether of a Municipal or a Local Fund Committee will not vote. His vote will be purely a casting vote and only given when on a division the number of members voting on each side is equal.

8. In the case of Town Municipalities the powers of a Collector will in future be limited to those which he now enjoys in respect of City Municipalities. The powers of the Assistant or Deputy Collector as Vice-President will be similarly curtailed and neither he nor the President will in future have the power of overruling the opinion of a majority of the Commissioners. It will suffice if the President possesses authority to refer to Government for orders any resolution of the Commssioners from he dissents and of which the operation would in his opinion be prejudicial to the public health, safety or other interests. The Committees of both City and Town Municipalities will be required to forward at once to the Collector for his information copies of all resolutions passed at meetings of the Committees.

9. To consider now the question of the constitution of the various boards and to take municipal boards first, it may be observed that under the present law a City Municipality Committee consists of from 4 to 10 (generally 9) ex-officio members including the Collector, and twice as many non-official as there are ex-officio-members. It is in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council exedient to diminish the number of official members, and the City Inspector of Chief Constable, the Superintendent, and Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Executive Engineer may be removed from the list of official members The ex-officio members would then be

1. **The Collector,—President.**
2. **The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka.**
3. **The Civil Surgeon, when resident in or near the place and not otherwise.**
4. **The Huzur Deputy Collector, when resident in or near the place and not otherwise.**
5. **The Mamlatdar of the Taluka.**

Whilst, however, it seems unnecessary to retain the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Educational Inspector as ex-officio members it appears desirable that they should be authorised but not necessarily required to attend the meetings and act as professional advisers of the committee, and to take a part in the discussion of questions within their respective provinces although not entitled to a vote. The number of non-official members may be fixed at not more than 19 and not less than 13, the number varying according to the population of the Municipality. Of the total number of members, which consequently would range from 18 to 24, one-half should be elected. The remainder would consist of the ex-officio members and of persons resident in or near the place nominated by the Governor in Council or any officer duly authorised by him. The Chairman should, whenever possible, be a non-official member, but the choice of a Chairman may well be left to the body of the Commissioners, subject to the approval of Government.

10. A Town Municipality Committee now is composed of—

1. The Collector,—President,
2. The Assistant or Deputy Collector,
3. The Mamlatdar,
4. The Chief Constable,

and of non-official persons not exceeding 12 in number appointed by Government (*i. e.* by the Commissioner under the powers delegated to him).

Of the total number of 16 members not more than one-half may be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government.

It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council unnecessary that the Chief Constable should be an ex-officio member. The number of ex-officio members may consequently be reduced to three, and the total number of members of the committee of a Town Municipality may be fixed at not more than 18 and not less than 12, of whom one half should be elected, the other half being composed of the ex-officio members and of persons resident in or near the place nominated by Government or any officer duly authorised on its behalf.

11. It has been urged not only by some of the officers consulted by Government, but also by some of the exponents of native opinion, that the system of elective representation should not be introduced in the majority of the Town Municipalities, and it has been contended that the populations of the minor towns are as yet unfitted for the exercise of the franchise. In this view, however, His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to concur. It is the expressed desire of the Government of India that the elective system should be introduced generally as far as may be found practicable, and in order to comply with this wish it is expedient that, as a general rule save in exceptional cases where special reasons exist against the adoption of such a course, the system of election of representatives should be carried out in Town as well as in City Municipalities. There would seem *prima facie* little ground for supposing that if the experiment proves successful in one class of Municipalities it will result in failure in the other class. Whether it will succeed at all is a matter of opinion. His Excellency in Council trusts and believes that eventually if not immediately it will, but in any case the attempt has to be made, and considering that the bulk of the populations of Indian towns in this Presidency differs rather in numbers than in degrees of culture and intelligence it is difficult to perceive why the same system should not produce similar results in various towns. It is customary to speak of Poona as the most advanced Mofussil Municipality and the city in which the principle of election can with the best chances of success be introduced, but after all the Poona merchant, shop-keeper or artisan is in all respects very much the same as his *confrére* in a taluka town, and the general educational status of the mass of the citizens is probably not materially higher in Poona than it is in Kaira or Vingurla, Barsi or Bhusaval, Bhiwndi, Hubli or Karad.

12. A Taluka Local Fund Committee now consists of. (1) The Assistant or Deputy Collector,—President. (2) The Mamlatdar. (3) A Public Works Department officer, or in educational matters the Deputy Educational Inspector. (4) An Inamdar elected by the other Inamdars. (5, 6, 7) Three landholders (or if there is no Inamdar member, four landholders) nominated by the Collector. Here too a reduction may with advantage be effected in the number of ex-officio members, and henceforth the Assistant or Deputy Collector and the Mamlatdar should be the only members of this class. The Public Works Department and Educational should be entitled to be present at the meetings of the Committee and to advise the members, but should not be members or have any vote. The Committee should have the power to require the attendance also of the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School of the Taluka should it consider it desirable to obtain his advice on any educational question coming before it for decision. In future as now the holders of Inam villages in the Taluka may be represented by a member elected from amongst themselves. If there is a Municipality containing a population of over 5,000 souls situated in the taluka it should return a member to the Committee, such member being elected by the body of the Municipal Commissioners. It seems unnecessary to confer such a privilege on smaller Municipalities, whose wealth, population and stake in the material interests of the taluka would bear but a very slight proportion to those of the aggregate mass of villages in the taluka. In addition there should be a certain number of members being holders or proprietors of land in the taluka of whom some would be elected and some nominated by the Collector. This number would vary according as there was or was not in the taluka a municipality returning a member to the Taluka Committee. Where such a Municipality existed the number of members so elected and nominated would be 8, of whom 4 would be elected and 4 nominated. Where no such Municipality was found the number would be 9, of whom 5 would be elected and 4 nominated. In either case then each Taluka Committee would consist of 12 members, of whom 2 would be Government officials and members by virtue of their office, 4 would be nominated by the Collector and 6 would be elected. The power of nominating members to both Municipal and Local Fund Boards thus given to Government will prevent the undue exclusion of representatives of any particular class, creed, caste or interest and will meet the objection to a scheme of election raised by some of the Collectors, whilst the limited number of ex-officio members and the great preponderance in number of the non-official members will preclude the possibility of allegations that the interests, wishes, and aspirations of the non-official element in the Committees are overridden by official votes and defeated by official influence.

13. A District Local Funds Committee is now constituted as follows :—(1) The Colletor,—President, (2) The Assistant and Deputy Collectors (generally 3) in charge of talukas, (3) The Execurive Engineer, or in educational matters the Educational Inspector, (4) The Huzur Deputy Collector, (5) An Inamdar elected by the other Inamdars of the District,(6) Six landholders or proprietors appointed by the Commissioner, or in all 13 members, of whom 6 are ex-officio.

Following the policy adopted in other cases of diminishing the number of ex-officio members His Excellency the Governor in Council would remove from the list of ex-officio members the Huzur Deputy Collector (who has no territorial charge) and the Educational Inspector and Executive Engineer. As in the case of the Taluka so in the case of the District Local Fund Committee the two latter officers should cease to be members and should become merely professional advisers of the Board. The number of ex-officio members would accordingly be reduced to four, taking the average number per district of officers in charge of talukas. The Inamdar member should continue as now. Each taluka should be represented on the District Committee by a member of its Local Fund Committee, to be elected by the members of the Taluka Committee (the Mamlatdar not being eligible for election). In districts in which a City Municipality has been created such municipality will be allowed to return to the District Local Fund Committee a member, who will be elected by the Commissioners from amongst their own body. In addition to the ex-officio and elected members each District Local Fund Committee will also contain a certain number of members to be nominated by the Collector subject to the approval and confirmation of the Commissioner. The number of members so to be nominated will be so regulated that the number of ex-officio and nominated members combined shall exactly equal the number of elected members.

14. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider that the claim put forward in the memorials of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, that the educated and professional classes should be allowed direct and separate representation on the various boards, can be entertained. There would appear to be no more valid cause why graduates and pleaders and the other members of these classes should be permitted to return their own special representatives than there is for adopting a like course in the case of money-lenders, shop-keepers, or persons of any other class or occupation. A vakil has no more, and often not as much, interest in the administration of a Municipality than has a seller of ghee or a dealer in cloth, and a graduate has no greater claim to a share in the management of the roads, schools, wells and rest-houses in his native taluka than has the farmer of 20 acres of land or the cultivator who grows grain and breeds horses and bullocks. The educated classes and the professional men will, if qualified to vote, enjoy their share of the power of electing representatives, but there appears no sufficient reason why they should be granted an exceptional and special representation for which no precedent exists in India or in England. It seems improbable that the alterations now to be effected in the mode of appointment of members to the various boards will lead to much change in the present *personnel* of those boards. The native gentlemen now nominated by the Commissioners are as a rule selected as being the most intelligent men and the fittest representatives of the native community in their respective towns and districts. Under the new system they will stand the best chance of being returned as members of the urban and rural boards by the different constituencies who, it may be trusted, will choose men of known merit and local influence to give expression to their views and wishes. It may therefore safely be assumed that the classes for whom the Sarvajanik Sabha solicits direct and special representation will furnish many, if not the majority, of the elected members, and will have no cause for complaint that they are swamped by the mass of voters of lesser intelligence and lower social position, and have no means left of giving utterance to their views and assuming their share of local self-government. Although the educated and professional classes may be numerically in a minority their superior education, secial status, and personal influence must in the long run effectually secure them from being in any way effaced.

15. The next point is the question what should constitute a qualification for the franchise. In the case of Municipal Boards His Excellency the Governor in Council can perceive no advantage in requiring varying qualifications for electors and for candidates. He is of opinion that any person qualified to vote should also be qualified to be voted for. He also considers that the same standard of qualification should be prescribed for City and Town Municipalities alike. It is desirable that the constituencies should not be so large as to be unwieldy and that the franchise should be extended only to those persons who are by position and education qualified to exercise it judiciously and to persons whose contributions towards the municipal revenues are sufficiently large to justify their having a voice in the administration of those funds. On the other hand it is expedient that the qualifications for a vote should not be too restricted or too high, as in such a case the number of persons entitled to a vote would be inconveniently limited and the mass of the inhabitants would possess no more direct concern in the management of the municipal affairs than they at present enjoy. Bearing these considerations in mind, His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that the following persons should be entitled to a vote at the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipality, whether Town or City, of the town in which they are residents.

(1.) All graduates of any University, Indian or European,

(2.) All Pleaders holding sanads granted by the High Court,

(3.) All Licentiates of Medicine, Surgery, and Civil Engineering,

(4.) All Jurors, Assessors and Conciliators,

(5.) All Government pensioners in receipt of a pension of not less than Rs. 20 monthly,

(6.) All persons in Government service in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 30,

(7.) All persons paying Imperial license tax of Rs. 20 per annum and upwards,

(8.) All persons paying Rs. 5 per annum direct municipal taxes (in Sind the pecuniary qualification should be a payment of Rs. 3 house tax, or Rs. 5 direct municipal taxes.)

The possession of any one of the qualifications entitling to a vote will entitle its possessor to stand as a candidate. Females should not be disqualified to vote merely on account of their sex if qualified to vote as coming within classes 5, 6, 7, or 8, but will not be qualified to sit as Municipal Commissioners. No person should be entitled to vote or be eligible for election who

(1) is under 21 years of age,
(2) has been dismissed for misconduct from Government employ,
(3) has been sentenced to imprisonment by any Criminal Court, such sentence having been upheld on appeal,

and no person shall be qualified to be elected or appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner who

(1) is an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent,
(2) is a Municipal Executive officer or a clerk or servant of the Municipality,
(3) has directly or indirectly any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Municipality.

Also any Municipal Commissioner who during the term for which he has been elected or appointed

(1) becomes disqualified for any of the above reasons,
(2) is absent for more than 4 consecutive months from the Municipal limits,
(3) is sentenced to imprisonment,

shall cease to be a Municipal Commissioner.

16. In municipal towns the voting should as a general rule be by wards, though in special cases and when exceptional circumstances render the adoption of such a course advisable the different sections of the community, as for instance the Christians, the Mussalmans, the Parsis, and the Hindus, may be permitted to return their own representatives. In those places where the voting is by wards the town should be divided into a number of wards corresponding with the number of elected representatives, and the wards should be so mapped out that each will contain as far as possible the same number of voters. Each ward should then elect its own representative who may be a resident in that or any other ward. Where this scheme would be difficult of execution owing to arrangement of existing wards or recognized sub-divisions of the town the number of representatives of each ward should, as far as may be practicable, be regulated in accordance with the number of persons qualified to vote residing in that ward. No person should have more than one vote, *e.g.*, a person should not be entitled to two votes because he is a graduate and also pays Rs. 5 direct municipal taxes, or because he is an assessor and also pays Rs. 20 Imperial licence-tax. The Collector should prepare annually lists of the persons qualified to vote and copies of such lists should be fixed up and be open to inspection in the Mamlatdar's Kacheri, the Municipal Office and any other large public building in the town. Due notice should be publicly given at least 15 days prior to the date fixed for the elections of the day on which the elections should be held. The votes should be given personally by the voters at the municipal office, or at such other places as may be appointed, in the presence of the municipal secretary or other municipal officers nominated for the purpose. The names of the successful candidates and the number of votes recorded for each candidate should then be reported to the Collector who will cause the names of the candidates elected to be notified in the *Government Gazette*. The names of the persons nominated by the Governor in Council or any other duly authorised on his behalf would at the same time be notified.

17. Next for decision comes the question as to whom should be entrusted the power of electing members of the Taluka Local Fund Committees. On full consideration of the various opinions and representations received it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the following persons should be entitled to a vote :—(1.) All persons holding or occupying land paying an annual Government assessment of not less than Rs. 48. (2.) All officiating Revenue or Police Patels. Here again it has been urged by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha that jurors, assessors, pleaders and graduates should be granted a voice in the selection of the members, but Government cannot admit that such persons have any valid claim merely on the ground that they possess a general or special education to control the expenditure of funds to which possibly they contribute nothing. A vakil *per se* has certainly no greater, probably not so much, direct interest in the construction and maintenance of roads and tanks in his taluka than has the fairly well-to-do cultivator who uses the roads for the conveyance to markets of his produce and needs the tanks for the supply of water to his cattle. Nor should the education of his children and those of his neighbours be a matter of greater concern to him than it is to the average ryot who is moreover more nearly affected by the establishment of the primary schools which are supported from Local Funds than is the pleader or graduate who resides at the taluka town and sends his sons to the more pretentious and advanced Anglo-Vernacular school. Pleaders, graduates, &c., who hold Government land or pay the requisite sum on account of the assessment will in their capacity as holders or occupants be entitled to a vote, but that they should be allowed a vote simply because they have received a special or University education and have passed examinations in law, medicine, mathematics or languages appears to the Governor in Council undesirable and unnecessary. The Commissioner, C. D., has recommended that a payment of Rs. 10 on account of Local Fund cess should be the qualification for the vote. The proposed limit seems, however, to be far too high. It implies the payment of a sum of Rs. 160 yearly as Government land assessment, and this involves the restriction of the franchise to a comparatively small number of men in most districts, and an exceedingly small number in some. If the franchise is to be given at all it should be granted generously, and unfettered by conditions which render it beyond the reach of the vast mass of respectable rate-payers. It may be said that the great bulk of the *contribuens plebs*, the majority of the smaller land-holders, will not care for a vote and would not exercise intelligently any power conferred upon them. This may be the case, but in any event it is necessary to give the experiment the fairest and fullest trial and to furnish no opportunity or occasion for allegations that in determining the pecuniary qualification for the franchise it has been fixed at so high a figure as to render the concession valueless and to restrict the enjoyment of the privilege to an unduly limited number of individuals.

18. The qualification for candidature for membership of a Taluka Local Fund Board should be the possession of unencumbered real property in the taluka of the value of not less than Rs. 1,000 or of other property of not lower value than Rs. 15,000. A like qualification should be required in the case of members appointed by the Collector. The disqualifications alike for voters and members should be the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as in the case of Municipal voters and Commissioners.

19. For election purposes each taluka should be divided into groups of villages corresponding in number with the number of members to be elected to the Local Fund Committee of the particular taluka, and each group should return its own member to the Taluka Committee. The distribution of villages should be so arranged that the amount of land assessment and Local Fund cess paid by each of the various groups should be approximately the same. The grouping of villages should be carried out by the Collector. Only persons resident in the taluka should be eligible for election as members, but it is not essential that the member for a group of villages should be an inhabitant of any of the villages composing the group. A list of the persons in the taluka qualified to vote and to serve as members should be prepared annually by the Collector, and copies of the list should be posted in the Mamlatdar's kacheri and be open to public inspection. A list of all the cess-payers qualified to serve as members and of the persons entitled to vote in the town or village should be sent to each town or village and posted up in the chavdi or other public building. A central place should be selected in each group of villages at which the votes of the voters resident in that group should be taken, and one month before the date fixed for the election the Mamlatdar should send to each voter a notice informing him of the day on which the election will be held and the place at which votes will be received. The votes of the voters then appearing in person should be recorded by the Mamlatdar or other officer appointed for the purpose by the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka, and as soon as the results of the election have been ascertained the latter will report to the Collector the names of the successful candidates. The names of the persons elected and of those nominated by the Collector should then be notified in the *Government Gazette.*

20. The procedure in the case of the election of members of the District Local Fund Committee will be simple. Each Taluka Committee will send a representative selected by his brother members. The election will take place at a special meeting of the Committee held for the purpose, and the result will be communicated to the Collector by the President—the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka. In case of an equality of votes the choice can be determined by lot.

21. All Boards, Local Fund and Municipal, should consist of two committees, a general and a managing. The number of members on the managing committee should in no case exceed one-third of the total number of members of the Board. The chairman of both committees should be elected, the appointment being subject to the confirmation of Government, and should as a rule, and when possible, be non-official members. The preparation of rules for the guidance of committees, the distribution of their duties, regulation of their meetings, &c., may be entrusted to the Commissioners who should submit for approval the rules they would propose for adoption. The head-quarters of Local Fund Boards should be the Huzur stations or taluka towns. As regards remuneration it appears unnecessary to grant any fees or salaries to the members or chairman of Municipal Boards who at present receive no money payment. In the case of members and chairmen of Local Fund Boards any actual travelling expenses incurred by them shonld be allowed and they may further be granted an honorarium of Rs. 3 each for each meeting at which they attend, care being taken to limit the number of meetings for attendance at which they should be entitled to fees. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and it cannot be expected that men of the means and status of the ordinary Local Fund Commitree member will be willing to attend frequent meetings and to devote their time and attention to the work unless they receive some direct and tangible recompense.

22. The Government of India have in paragraph 16 of their Resolution, dated May 18 last, directed that " the courtesy titles of Rao Bahadur or Khan Bahadur shall in all official correspondence be applicable to native members of all Local Boards during their term of office." There is an almost unanimous consensus of opinion on the part of the officers consulted by this Government against this measure, and the Government of India should be requested to reconsider this point. and in place of directing that titles which have hitherto been highly valued, rarely bestowed, and only earned after years of assiduous and successful labour in the service of Government, should be scattered broadcast over the land, to order that such temporary marks of distinction should only be conferred on the Chairmen of general and managing committees of Local and Municipal Boards. It should further be pointed out that as all Mamlatdars and all Subordinate Judges save those of the highest class now only possess the honorary title of Rao Saheb or Khan Saheb, it seems undesirable and invidious to grant the higher title of Rao Bahadur or Khan Bahadur to even the chairmen of Town Municipalities or Taluka Boards who would, as a rule, be men of lower social status, inferior education, less ability, and smaller means, than the average Mamlatdar or Subordinate Judge. As regards the members, other than the chairman, of the various Boards it would seem sufficient to confer on them the honorary title of Azam formerly allowed to Mamlatdars.

23. To give effect to the views expressed in the foregoing paragraphs it will be necessary to amend the existing laws relating to district Municipalities and Local Funds. There are, however, many portions of the Presidency, as for instance Thar and Parkar, the Upper Sind Frontier District and parts of the Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Panch Mahals Districts, which probably are not yet fitted for a system involving election of representatives and a far greater independent local non-official power and action than any they have yet enjoyed. It will be expedient therefore in any legislative measure which may be introduced to reserve to Government the power of deferring the introduction of these advanced forms of local self-government in any district or local area in which owing to local circumstances, the backward condition of the people, or the sparseness of the population, the carrying out of the new system would meet with insuperable difficulties. A failure in any particular case would tend to throw discredit on the entire scheme, and this it is most desirable to avoid. The Commissioners should report at their early convenience what portions of their respective Divisions they consider to be as yet unsuited for the introduction in its entirety of the new system in so far as it relates to the election of members of Local Fund Committees. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is desirable that Government should possess the power to suspend the operation of the new system and to direct a reversion to the old order of things in cases where experience has proved that the novel arrangements are in practice unworkable and have as a matter of fact broken down and brought the local administration to a deadlock. It appears, however, questionable to judge from paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th May last, whether that Government would sanction such a course. In that paragraph it is ruled that the " power of absolute supersession" of any Board " would require in every case the consent of the Supreme Government." On this point also the Government of India may be invited to reconsider its order. It should be observed that in the opinion of the Governor in Council a Government exercising in other respects the wide and varied powers possessed by the Administration of a Presidency may well be entrusted with the authority to suspend a Taluka or Municipal Committee and to appoint other men to do the work which the Committee has neglected or refused to do. To prohibit a local Government from adopting such a measure when deemed by it to be requisite without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government is virtually to declare that the local Government is unfit to discharge a function which properly pertains to it, unless indeed the power of local self-government is to be granted alone to Local Fund and Municipal Boards and is to be refused to the Government to which those Boards are subordinate.

24. The period for which members of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, whether elected or appointed, should serve, may be fixed at three years, but they should be eligible for re-election or re-appointment on the expiration of the term of three years. In the case of the resignation, disqualification, or death of a member before the expiration of the

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period for which he was appointed, a successor should be nominated or elected according as the member resigning, dying, or becoming disqualified was nominated or elected, and should serve as a member for the residue of the term of the member whom he succeeds. Chairmen of Committees, General or Managing, should be elected for one year only, but should be eligible for re-election.

25. As regards the question of the powers to be conferred upon and exercised by Boards it appears to the Governor in Council that no very extensive change is required in the case of Municipal Committees. Those Committees should enjoy the powers they now possess, freed, however, as already proposed in paragraphs 7 and 8 from the local official restraint which now checks their action. Subject to the limited control specified in paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th May last, each Municipal Board should have the entire and unfettered administration of the affairs of the Municipality, and the disposal of its funds in accordance with the provisions of the Act. To meet the popular wishes, to satisfy the requirements of India, and to render local self-government a reality and not merely a name, it is essential that the Boards should have full powers, and be liable only to the general control and supervision of Government. In minor matters and questions of details there should be no interference from above. In like manner in the case of Local Fund Boards the allotment and expenditure of the moneys placed at the disposal of each Board should, subject to the provisions of a new law as to the purposes on which Local Funds must and may be expended, and to a general power of supervision to be reserved to Government, be left entirely in the hands of the Boards.

26. It is now necessary to consider not only the question of the continuance in future of the seven years budget system for Local Funds works, but also whether the budgets recently framed under that system and now regulating Local Fund operations should not be cancelled. If those budgets are to be allowed to stand the new representative Boards to be brought into existence within a few months will for years to come find their hands tied, their post a sinecure, and their power of deciding upon expenditure a fiction. The works to be carried on have been mapped out for years in advance : to execute those works the Local Fund revenues for years are pledged : and if the Budgets are to hold good the new Boards will for the most part have nothing to do but to look on and see the money spent on projects which were decided upon before they were created. On careful consideration of the question and of the various opinions expressed, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to decide that it must be left to the discretion of the new Boards to accept or to modify as they may deem fit the seven years budget schemes which they may find in operation when they assume office. When deciding on the subject they will have to be guided by their knowledge of the most pressing wants of the district, by engineering considerations and by the amounts already expended on the various works. If a road or bridge, for instance, is half completed it would be folly to stop operations on it, and thus virtually throw away the money already expended on the undertaking. Ordinary prudence will dictate the finishing of the work and the postponement of other works not yet commenced until it is completed. In granting therefore to the new Boards power to review and revise the seven years' budgets already sanctioned it must be understood that this power is conferred subject to the condition that waste of money is not caused by stoppage of works in progress. Hereafter the budgets to be framed by the new Boards should be co-extensive with the tenure of office of the Boards and should therefore embrace only a three years' scheme.

27. As concerns funds the Municipal and Local Boards will in the first place have at their disposal the various funds they now have. The Municipal Boards will have the Municipal revenues derived from Municipal taxation and any other miscellaneous receipts which are now made over to them. In Municipalities where Dispensaries are established the Government grants for such Dispensaries should be handed over to the Municipal Boards in whom the management of the Dispensaries should vest, who should have entire control over the subordinate Dispensary establishment, and without whose assent the medical officer in charge should not be removed or transferred except on promotion. It has been proposed by Messrs. Crawford and Jervoise that Local Committees should be allowed complete discretion to indent for medicines and instruments, and that their indents should be accepted without alteration. The Governor in Council, however, does not consider that this suggestion can be adopted. Such Committees can as a rule know absolutely nothing concerning what medicines are needed and how large a quantity of each drug is required. They can only be guided by the assertions of the medical officer,—often merely a junior man in a low grade—and experience has shown that the Dispensary officials frequently ask for medicines concerning the use of which they know nothing, and demand supplies greatly in excess of the real requirements. Moreover as the medicines are supplied by Government it is but proper that in determining what and what quantities should be given Government, through its responsible and experienced officers at the head of the Department, should have some voice. It is true that in grants-in-aid Dispensaries the cost of the medicines supplied is paid for from the Dispensary Funds, but even in these cases a portion of the cost of drugs, &c., provided is in reality paid by Government. In the case of Dispensaries located in towns in which no Municipality has been created the management of the Dispensaries and the expenditure of the Government grants should rest with the Taluka Local Fund Committees which should possess in respect of such Dispensaries the same powers as those enjoyed in regard to Municipal Dispensaries by Municipal Committees.

28. It has been decided that the management of Civil Hospitals should remain with Government.

29. On the subject of vaccination there is little material divergence of opinion. The Sanitary Commissioner is strongly opposed to the grant to Local Boards of any control over the expenditure from Local Funds on this very important object, fearing that the grant of a discretionary power of expenditure and of authority in the administration of the Department might lead to results prejudicial to the success and even the existence of the Department in some districts. Government in their Resolution No. 1093 of March 25th last expressed an opinion that " as regards vaccination and sanitation the expediency of any change in the existing system appears questionable," and no sufficient cause has since been shown to lead the Governor in Council to change his views on this point and to direct that the control over vaccination and sanitation should be entrusted to Municipal and Local Boards. The Commissioner, Southern Division, suggests that Dispensary Committees should " control vaccination in all the villages around the Dispensary," but on the whole it seems expedient that the present arrangements should not be disturbed. It may, however, be decided that no increased expenditure on account of vaccination should be thrown on any Board without the assent of that Board, and at the same time it appears necessary to rule distinctly that the vaccination and sanitation establishments are to be maintained as heretofore and that no decrease in the expenditure now incurred on them can be permitted, as otherwise an obstructive or ignorant Board might suddenly refuse to make any provision for vaccination. In considering this branch of the subject it is essential to bear in mind the strength and deep-rooted tenacity of native social and religious prejudices, and also, as regards sanitation and the cleanliness of towns and villages, that the views of the uniformed masses of the native community differ widely from those entertained by educated Europeans. It is not improbable that if native communities and their representatives were allowed absolutely unrestricted discretion vaccination and sanitation would in some districts ere many years become completely things of the past and be utterly disregarded.

30. Government have directed that a moiety of the charges for the maintenance of Government stallions in a district should be defrayed from Local Funds with effect from April 1st last. This order may continue in force for the present. It seems unlikely that in any district in which Government stallions are now stationed the District Local Fund Committee would refuse to make any provision for this charge on account of a popular and useful object. There may in some cases be some demur about the amount of the charge, and then each case would have to be considered on its merits and in view of the particular circumstances. In Ahmednagar, for instance, the District Local Fund Committee have recently expressed an opinion that the number of stallions posted in the Collectorate is in excess of the requirements of the District. In such a case Goverment could either reduce the number, or if no reduction was held by it to be desirable, would have to keep some of the horses entirely at its own costs. The management of the stallions must be left as a whole to the Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations, but he should act as far as possible in consultation with the District Committees. It seems inadvisable to place the control of the stallions which are the property of Government in any way under Taluka Committees, whose members as a rule possess no knowledge concerning the breeding and management of valuable horses.

31. The income of the Local Fund Committee of a District is at present derived from the following sources :—(1) the one anna cess, of which ⅔ are devoted to roads, communications, dharmashalas, water-supply and other useful public objects, and ⅓ is expended on education ; (2) the Ferry Fund, including the proceeds of ferries whether farmed or managed departmentally and of fines inflicted under the Ferries Act ; (3) the Toll Fund ; (4) the Cattle Pound Fund ; (5) the Sand and Quarry Fee Fund ; (6) License Fees for the sale of poisons ; (7) contributions towards works of public utility given by ryots ; (8) grants given for specific purposes from Provincial Revenues.

It is *in limine* desirable to decide what part or share of the Local Fund revenue should be at the exclusive disposal of the District Committee and what portion should be made over for control and expenditure to the Taluka Committees. The latter at present, it may be said, have hardly any power to spend money for they have virtually no money to spend. The District Committee is the chief spending body : the great bulk of the Local Fund income is expended by it ; but it too in many respects possesses but a merely nominal authority and discretion. Its members may have and may express an opinion as to the way in which the funds available can be laid out most advantageously for the benefit of the district, but in practice the decision, more especially of late years, has rested with the Commissioner of the Division and Government, and it may be taken for granted that in many instances the orders passed and the works undertaken are not those which the native members would have sanctioned had the power of determining the question been vested in them. The seven years' Budget system means the triumph of the big works and the long roads policy : it signifies a few large and important works, and a still fewer very small works. The system has undoubtedly possessed certain advantages. It has resulted in the construction of works which, though costly, are of great value and importance. It has prevented the expenditure of money on little works of questionable utility and has checked the frittering away of funds on trivial objects and under inefficient supervision. But it also has had its drawbacks, and these have been of a serious nature. When nearly all the money is required for trunk roads and costly projects little remains for the humbler, but to the villagers most useful and valuable, works such as wells, local roads, rest-houses and the like. The principle that taking the Taluka as the unit local contributions to the Fund should be locally expended has been of late years, if not altogether lost sight of, at least departed from to a great extent. Hence have arisen dissatisfaction on the part of many officers, much discontent on the part of committees and cess-payers, and the idea, for which there has only been too much ground, that the Taluka Committees were powerless and therefore useless. A return—partial at least if not entire—to the original scheme seems to the Governor in Council to be now desirable and necessary. The amount of money annually at the disposal of Taluka Committees should be materially increased and the sums expended on minor works in each taluka should more nearly approximate to the amount of the proceeds of the cess and miscellaneous receipts in the taluka.

32. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion therefore that each Taluka Committee should have the disposal of the expenditure of one-half of the Public Works share of the one-anna cess proceeds of the taluka, and of the entire receipts from the Cattle Pound Fund and the Sand and Quarry Fee Fund together with the receipts on account of fees for licenses for the sale of poisons and any contributions which may be given by ryots in the taluka for public works in the taluka. It seems, however, desirable that in deciding on the expenditure of the funds at its disposal a Taluka Committee should, where possible, act on the grant-in-aid principle, giving in the case of local works of interest to one village only a grant equal to the amount locally subscribed. It also appears expedient to direct that the unexpended balances at the close of the year should lapse to the District Committee.

33. The funds available for public works which will be administered by the District Committee will accordingly be one-half of the public works share of the one-anna cess proceeds of the entire district, the Toll Fund and the Ferry Fund, any lapsed unexpended balances of Taluka Committee Funds and any grants which might be given by Government from Provincial Revenues. It seems desirable that all the main Local Fund roads should be constructed by, and maintained at, the cost of the District Committee funds, and that the management of those roads and of the tolls levied on them should rest with the District Committee. This arrangement would obviate the possibility of any inter-taluka dtsputes concerning the location of toll bars and ferries and regarding the division of the receipts from roads and ferry tolls. The principle should be that all large works and important projects should be carried out by the District Committee, whilst all minor and purely local works would be executed by the Taluka Committees. The division as now directed of the receipts which go to form the Local Fund revenue appears just and reasonable. The chief source of income is the 2-3rd share of the one-anna cess proceeds. Of this one moiety would be allotted to the District Committee and the balance to the Taluka Committees. In consideration of its bearing all charges connected with the main Local Fund roads the District Committee would receive all revenue derived from tolls and ferries, whilst to the Taluka Committees would be credited the receipts obtained from the minor sources of revenue.

34. As regards the Local Funds Public Works establishment the Governor in Council is of opinion that the permanent establishment should be under the sole control of the District Local Fund Committee and should be paid by that committee. Each District Committee should maintain its own staff of overseers and other subordinate officers. It will not require a seperate Local Fund Engineer. The District Executive Engineer can perform also the duties of Local Fund Engineer. The question has been considered whether any, and if so what, proportion of the salary of the District Engineers should be paid by the District Committee, or whether a certain fixed sum should be charged annually for his services irrespective of the amount of his salary which would of course constantly fluctuate according to his grade and seniority, or whether no charge should be made at all, and after full deliberation His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that no charge should be made on this account. Government is prepared and willing to place the services of its District Executive Engineers at the disposal of Local Fund Committees for works of so useful a nature without demanding any payment, and this may be regarded as one, and not the least valuable, of the Government contributions to Local Funds. The charge of 15 per cent. for supervision should in any case be abolished. No ground for imposing it will exist when each District supports its own staff of overseers, and the only aid furnished by the Public Works Department is that of the District Executive Engineer. This system will moreover enable reductions to be effected in the District staff paid for in the Public Works Department from Provincial Revenues as Public Works Department subordinates will no longer be employed upon or required for Local Fund Works. The District Local Fund Committee will determine the strength and cost of the staff to be kept up by it, after consideration of its own requirements and those of the Taluka Committees. Any special purely temporary establishment which a Taluka Committee may need from time to time, as also the cost of labour on any work carried out by it will be paid by the Taluka Committee, but no separate and permanent establishment will be maintained by any Taluka Committee. The orders now issued will necessitate the transfer of the great bulk of the subordinate establishments from the Provincial to the Local Public Works Department at the outset of the new system, as it would obviously be inexpedient and unwise for the District Committees to entertain an untried and inexperienced staff to superwise their works.

35. It appears to the Governor in Council to be at present undesirable to make over to District Local Fund Committees the maintenance and repairs of public buildings now constructed and kept up at the cost of Provincial Revenues. There would, however, seem to be no valid reason why the maintenance of existing Provincial lines of roads should not be entrusted to District Local Fund Committees who would at the same time be given lump grants from Provincial Revenues to meet the cost of keeping those roads in repair, whlist the adoption of such a course would probably tend to economy and result in a reduction in the cost and strength of establishments. It will be the duty of the District Engineer to see that the roads are maintained in efficient condition and to report to Government if the District Committee fails in the discharge of its duty in this respect. The Governor in Council trusts that such failure would rarely if ever occur, but in the event of a Commitee omitting to devote sufficient funds to the maintenance of what now are Provincial roads to enable those roads to be kept in proper order Government would be compelled to reduce or to withhold the grant allotted to the Committee from Provincial Revenues. The assignment to be gratned each year to each District Local Fund Committee will be determined by Government in the Public Works Department, bearing in mind the fact that the cost of the District Engineer and his office and of the construction and maintenance of public buildings will continue as now to be defrayed from Provincial Revenues.

36. The question of local self-government will now be considered in respect of educational matters in relation to (1) Municipalities and (2) District and Taluka Boards, but it should be noted that the question of female education is reserved for future and separate consideration.

37. It is necessary first to refer to Government Resolution No. 414 of 23rd March last, by which it was decided that the first experiment should be limited to three selected Municipalities, namely, Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad. The Director of Public Instruction was directed to offer to these Municipalities the management of primary schools, together with grants from the Provincial Treasury about equal in each place to the Provincial payments by which the school fees and other local receipts are at present supplemented, but on certain conditions of which one was that the expenditure on the schools from sources other than the Provincial grant was to bear a ratio to that grant not yet determined.

38. The result of the negotiations between the Director of Public Instruction and the three Municipalities has not yet been reported to Government, and in the meantime the Government of India has expressed its wish that the experiment should be greatly enlarged. The Governor in Council has therefore decided (1) that the negotiations directed in Government Resolution No. 414 of 23rd March last should be entered into with all the ten existing City Municipalities in the Presidency, and with the other town municipalities shortly to be raised to the status of city municipalities and (2) that the management of Anglo-Vernacular as well as Primary Schools should be included in the offer.

39. As regards High Schools the transfer of their management to the Municipal Boards is a step upon which the Governor in Council will not determine until it has been considered specially with reference to the stipulations which are necessary to maintain the status and interests of these flourishing and promising institutions. For the present therefore no change will be made in their administration.

40. Referring to the condition as yet undefined of the ratio which the Provincial grant to Municipal (Primary Schools) should bear to the expenditure on such schools from other sources, it occurs to the Governor in Council to note that the whole question of the distribution of the present Provincial grant to Primary education requires reconsideration, before a commencement can properly be made in the transfer of schools from State to Municipal or other Local management. The present distribution is founded on the principle of regarding the whole Presidency as an educational unit, and whereas the varying circumstances and dispositions of different portions of the Presidency community have led to inequality in the funds locally forthcoming for primary education in different places, it has been left to the Educational Department to ensure an even progress by supplying deficiencies from the Provincial revenues. But a first consequence of breaking up the Presidency into a number of educational units for the purpose of local management will be a close examination of the fairness of the way in which the Provincial grant is distributed, as affecting the amounts that must be raised in different places [illegible] for the maintenance or the extension of sc [illegible]

41. Excludiug the sum exp [illegible] Provincial grant amounts t [illegible] this sum Rs. 174,822 are exp [illegible] Municipal towns, and Rs. 89,0 [illegible] non-Municipal towns and vil [illegible] Presidency. The latter school [illegible] ed by the Local cess, but the [illegible] pal Towns pay no educational [illegible] cess. Municipalities indeed [illegible] assignments from their genera [illegible] tion, but these assignments [illegible] tions are unequal in rate, [illegible] if not niggardly. Moreover t [illegible] frequently not for primary edu [illegible] lish classes in primary schools. [illegible] make no assignments for education at all. If note be taken of the ratio which the Provincial grant bears to the funds raised locally whether in the shape of cess and school fees in the case of the districs, or of cess, school-fees, municipal grants, interest on endowments, and popular contributions in the case of municipal towns, it will be found that the the Provincial grant amounts to barely 1-12th of the funds locally raised in the Districts, and to rather more than twice the funds locally raised in the Municipal towns.

42. It further appears that not only do schools in Municipal towns generally obtain so much more than their proper share of the Provincial grant, but actually in some places they obtain, besides, a portion of the cess money raised in the Districts beyond their limits. Thus in Sind the whole allotment from Provincial revenues being an insufficient supplement to the local receipts to meet the expenses of schools in the Municipal towns, no less than Rs. 24,027 are taken besides from the District cess collections to make good the deficiency. And again in Broach the former Provincial grant having been reduced to provide for the wants of other Districts Rs. 8,000 of district cess-money are taken to make both ends meet in paying for the schools in Municipal towns. Dharwar has also been mentioned by the Director of Public Instruction as another District in which the same thing has been done, and Dharwar Municipality makes no contribution whatever to the cost of Dharwar schools.

43. The Director of Public Instruction should therefore be requested to consider and report in what way the Provincial grant should be re-distributed on equitable principles with a view to the clear understanding by each Municipality invited to take charge of its schools of the proportion of the Provincial grant available for its assistance, and of the remaining liability which it will have to meet through economy, or increase of taxation. In towns it will probably be found that a given sum of money can be made to go much further in providing education by the substitution of a system of municipal aid to privately managed schools, for the system of direct maintenance of schools. But whatever means may be adopted for the attainment of the desired end, the Governor in Council will be prepared to assist by spreading the reduction of the Provincial grant to its proper amount over a number of years, instead of insisting on such reduction being carried out at once.

44. In regard to the smaller Municipalities other than those mentioned above in paragraph 38, the Governor in Council trusts that in a short time it may be found expedient to entrust to several of them the same control of primary and Anglo-Vernacular education as in the case of the present City Municipalities. In the meantime all the Town Municipalities should be vested *mutatis mutandis* with the control provided for Taluka Committees in the following paragraphs.

45. Referring lastly to the management of schools, Primary and Anglo-Vernacular, in the non-Municipal towns and villages throughout the Districts in this Presidency, note is first taken of the " cardinal principle " laid down by the Government of India " as essential to the success of self-government in any shape," namely, " that the jurisdiction of the primary Boards must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members."

46. It has been decided that the smallest area for local self-government is to be the taluka, and that the Taluka Committee is to be composed of the Assistant Collector and Mamlatdar (ex-officio), of landholders to be elected or nominated, a representative Inamdar, and a delegate, in some places, from the Municipality of Taluka Town. And the Governor in Council can find little encouragement to believe that speaking generally the members of Taluka Committees will be found either competent or inclined to undertake the management of schools throughout a taluka. It would in fact be impossible to ensure local knowledge and local interest on the part of non-official members of rural Boards, unless a separate Board were established for every village.

47. In these circumstances two courses have been submitted for the consideration of Government—(1) that the management of non-Municipal schools throughout a whole District should be entrusted to the District Committee, or rather to a School Board in dependence on such Committee, the members of which School Board being specially chosen for interest in educational matters would not necessarily be also members of the Committee, (2) that the management of schools in each taluka should be divided between the Taluka Committee and the District Committee by rules distinguishing the matters which could most suitably be entrusted to each.

48. The plan first mentioned is founded on no principle of representation, or of local knowledge and interest. It amounts merely to the transfer of school administration from the State Educational Department to a School Board of native gentlemen who will have other occupations, and little or no opportunity of informing themselves personally of the condition and wants of the District in educational matters.

49. The second plan does not commend itself to the Governor in Council as convenient, and it would needlessly interfere with the principle of making the Taluka Committees as independent as possible.

50. It appears to the Governor in Council that for the present it will be the best plan to leave to the Educational Department the actual teaching, discipline, and management of schools, including the appointment and dismissal of masters, and the grants of leave of absence. It is not to be expected that matters involving such constant trouble will be properly looked after by the unpaid and often unwilling agency of a Taluka Committee, unless the work is left to the ex-officio members. But while spared this trouble it is possible to assign to these Committees a very real and large control of education in their Talukas, easily exercised at occasional meettings in such matters as :—

(1) The determination of the places at which schools shall be established, including the transfer or abolition of existing schools.

(2) The determination of the class of each school in point of cost, selection being from classes recognized by the Educational Department.

(3) The determination of the standard of teaching in each school, the selection being from standards recognized by the Department.

(4) The rate of fees to be charged to the pupils in each school whether children of cesspayers, or non-cesspayers.

(5) The number of fee scholars in each school.

(6) The assignment of money to be expended through the Educational Department on grants-in-aid in places where it may be decided to rely on privately managed schools.

(7) The assignment of sums necessary to provide accommodation for primary schools whether by building, purchase, or hire, and the determination of the way in which such accommodation shall be provided wherever wanted.

(8) The assignment of provision for secondary education, but for this the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction should be necessary.

51. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that on the revised constitution of the Taluka Committees being effected, Rules should be put in force vesting in them the powers above detailed.

52. The question of the funds to be entrusted to Municipal and Local Boards has been considered already. The Governor in Council would merely here add that he is unable to agree with the Commissioner C. D. in the opinion that "all ground-rent now credited to Government, the sale proceeds of lands sold for non-agricultural purposes, and all fines and penalties for converting land to such purposes," should be credited to Municipal funds. As long as the land is the property of Government all the receipts on account of it should be paid to Government. There is no more reason why Government should give up the ground-rent on its land to a Municipality than there is why a private landlord should do so. Fines and penalties for breaches of Municipal rules may, however, in all cases be credited, when recovered, to Municipal funds.

53. The Government of India in paragraph 21 of their Resolution of May 18th last have suggested that "the License Tax assessments and collections might very well be made over to the local Boards, [illegible] the proceeds in 1882-83. Each Municipality will be responsible for the assessment and collection within its limits, and a like responsibility will devolve on each District Local Fund Committee for the assessment and collection in its district. One-half of the sums realised will be credited to Imperial Revenues : the balance will be credited to the revenues of the Municipal or District Committee by which the assessment and collections are made, a set-off being taken in the form of a deduction from the grants now or in future to be granted from Provincial revenues to the Municipal or Local Fund Board in question for public works, education or other objects, For the purpose of deciding the precise amount of the deduction thus to be made the receipts on account of License Tax for the present financial year will be regarded as the basis of calculation.

54. The Commissioners C. D. and S. D. urge that the present Local Funds are insufficient for the purposes for which they are required and inadequate to meet the numerous demands made upon them. Mr. Crawford suggests that the District Committees might be allowed to impose special additional local taxation under restrictions necessary for the protection of Imperial interests. Mr. Robertson holds a like view, and would further impose the Local Fund cess on Abkari contracts, and would give to Local Funds a larger proportion of the increase of land assessment derived from revised survey settlements. The adoption of the latter portion of the recommendations of the Commissioner C. D. must inevitably result in a loss of revenue to Government, for which no sufficient cause has been made out. The Commissioner contends that " the Abkari revenue would not suffer by such an arrangement," and that " even if it did the grant would be a fair and proper one to make." If by " the Abkari revenue" the Commissioner means the total Abkari revenue (Government and Local Funds under his scheme) his statement may be well founded, but if he means the Government Abkari revenue, then, the assertion must obviously be incorrect. In the latter case Government would lose 1-16 or 6¼ per cent. of its Abkari revenue derived from farms of spirituous liquors as it seems perfectly clear that no farmer would give a single rupee more for his farm than he otherwise would pay simply because he knew that 1-16 of any sum he might give would go to swell local fund revenues. It is altogether immaterial to him how the money paid by him for his farm is credited. His sole object is to make as much profit as he can out of his contract, and the smaller the sum he pays for the farm the greater is the gain he will derive from his speculation. No reasons are assigned by the commissioner in support of his statement that in any case " the grant would be a fair and proper one to make" and His Excellency the Governor in Council fails to see what valid arguments could be advanced in proof of the assertion. The Abkari Revenue of a district is not affected by the Local Funds administration. The establishment of schools, the construction of roads and even the provision of a water-supply do not tend to increase the income obtained by Government from Abkari, and unless it can be shown that the Abkari Department and revenue are benefited by the action of Local Fund Committees any claim put forward on behalf of those Committees to a share in that revenue at the expense of Government can hardly be regarded as meriting favourable consideration. As concerns the proposal of the Commissioner C. D. that the Local Fund receipts on account of increased assessments imposed at revision settlements should be doubled, it may be pointed out that this would involve a loss to the State of 6¼ per cent. of the increase in the land assessment levied on revision of settlements. Where it now gets a rupee it would then only get 15 annas. The 16th anna would have to be paid by the State to Local Funds as it would be impossible to requirre the cultivator to pay a Local Fund cess of two annas on every rupee of increased assessment. Part of this loss would fall on the Provincial Government under the new financial arrangements and part on the Imperial Government, the Provincial Government being the heaviest sufferer. Neither Government however can afford this sacrifice of revenue, and the Commissioner's proposal must accordingly be regarded as impracticable.

55. It seems therefore to His Excellency the Governor in Council that if Municipal and Local Funds, even when supplemented by any Provincial grants which may be given for specific purposes, are unable to meet the wants of the districts and, municipal towns, the only course open is the imposition either of additional taxation by Government *suo motu* or of such special local taxation as the boards may consider requisite, always provided that no fresh taxes shall be levied without the previous sanction of Government. Whether the Committees, Local or Municipal, will ever voluntarily consent to devise and impose fresh taxes is a matter on which considerable doubt may be entertained. The simultaneous introduction of the scheme of local self-government and of additional taxes to provide larger funds for the operations of the representative Committees is not likely to render the new system highly popular. The mass of the rate-payers would prefer the old system without the new taxes, and it is not improbable that the majority of the non-official members of Local and Municipal Boards would decline to support any proposals for the levy of further taxation. If therefore the District and Municipal Committees refuse to recommend and levy fresh taxes it is forconsideration whether this power should not be exercised by Government. The Commissioner C. D. suggests that "an enactment should now be passed making a house-tax a general tax," and that the proceeds of such a tax should in municipal towns be credited to Municipal Funds, and elsewhere presumably to the funds at the disposal of District Local Fund Committees. As regards this proposal it may be noted that whilst such a tax would undoubtedly bring in a very large sum, it would equally certainly be in the highest degree unpopular. In place of passing a law directing that every house should be taxed, it seems to His Excellency in Council that it will suffice to introduce a less sweeping legislative measure authorizing Government to order the imposition of such a tax in any District or Municipality in which on the evidence adduced and after sufficient inquiry the Governor in Council is satisfied that the necesssity for additional taxation to meet the local wants of the District or Municipality in respect of works of public utility has been established.

The last point for consideration is with reference to the nature and extent of the power and control to be reserved to and exercised by Government in connection with the action and proceedings of Local and Municipal Boards. This point has already been touched upon incidentally in several of the preceding paragraphs of this Resolution, and it seems unnecessary now further to refer to it at any very great length. Government clearly must posses the powerss mentioned in paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India dated may 18th, 1882. It must have a general authority to modify or set aside altogether the orders and proceedings of Boards on subjects of importance when such orders and proceedings are obviously unjust, impolitic, improper, opposed to the public interest, injurious to the public health, safety or convenience, or prejudicial to the Government revenues. It should also have the power to supersede absolutely a Board for gross and continued neglect of duty, and this power it should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, for the reasons already assigned in paragraph 23, be entitled to exercise without the previous sanction of the Government of India. In all minor matters the interference of Government should be minimised to the utmost possible extent. When conferring greatly increased powers on Municipal and Local Boards it is necessary to allow those powers subject to the conditions above specified and to the following stipulations—

Ist, that no loan shall be raised without the previous sanction of Government ; 2nd, that no new tax shall be imposed without such sanction ; 3rd, that no existing tax shall be abolished or decreased without such sanction ; 4th, that no Municipality shall be allowed to abolish itself without such sanction ; 5th, that no property belonging to any Local Fund or Municipal Board shall be alienated without such sanction ; 6th, that no Local Fund or Municipal employé in receipt of a salary of Rs. 100 or upwards shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division ; 7th, that in the case of [illegible]ble servants an appeal shall lie to Gov- [illegible] an order of a Board directing dismis- [illegible] or degradation ; 8th, that without [illegible]anction of Government no interfer- [illegible]ard in any matter involving a religi- [illegible] prejudices of caste or creed or affect- [illegible] peace or the pubiic food or water [illegible]lic health shall be permitted.

[illegible]ncer of Legal Affairs should be [illegible]re at his early convenience for [illegible]f the Governor in Council draft [illegible]ndment of the Bombay Local [illegible] the Bombay District Municipal [illegible]fect to the orders contained in this Resolution where such orders necessitate alteration of the existing law.

It will be understood that it is not necessary to insert in the Bills themselves full and minute provisions on all the points referred to in this Resolution, as for instance the mode of elections, or the exact nature and proportion of the receipts to be placed at the disposal of Taluka Committees. Instruction on these subjects can most conveniently be contained in the rules to be framed under the Acts, and it must be remembered that the measures and arrangements of which the adoption has now been directed must be of necessity experimental to a certain extent, and that experience may show that in some respects they are capable of improvement, and stand in need of modification. Should changes hereafter be found necessary it would be a simpler task to effect alterations in the rules than to resort to further legislation to amend the law.

58. Bearing in mind the delay which must attend important legislation of the characaer contemplated and also the modification of financial arrangements which has to be effected, and the interval which must be allowed for the elaboration of minor details and the preparation for elections, it seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be impossible that the scheme now sanctioned should come into operation before April 1st, 1883.

59. Orders will hereafter be issued as to the conversion into City Municipalities of some of the most populous, advanced, and thriving of the present Town Municipalities.

60. Measures will be adopted for the relief from the charges on account of contributions towards the maintenance of the Police employed within their limits of the Mofussil Municipalities now paying a portion of the cost of the Police force, when the question of the adjustment of Provincial grants to Municipal and District Boards is being determined.

61. Copy of this Resolution which is issued with the full concurrence of Goverument in the Educational and Public Works Departments should be forwarded to the Government of India and placed on the Editors' Table. It should also be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·838
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p.m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	76·7
General Direction of Wind*	NW, NNE, NE, ENE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	211
Fall of Rain*	0.02
Total fall during month	9·91
,, ,, ,, year	67.91

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.